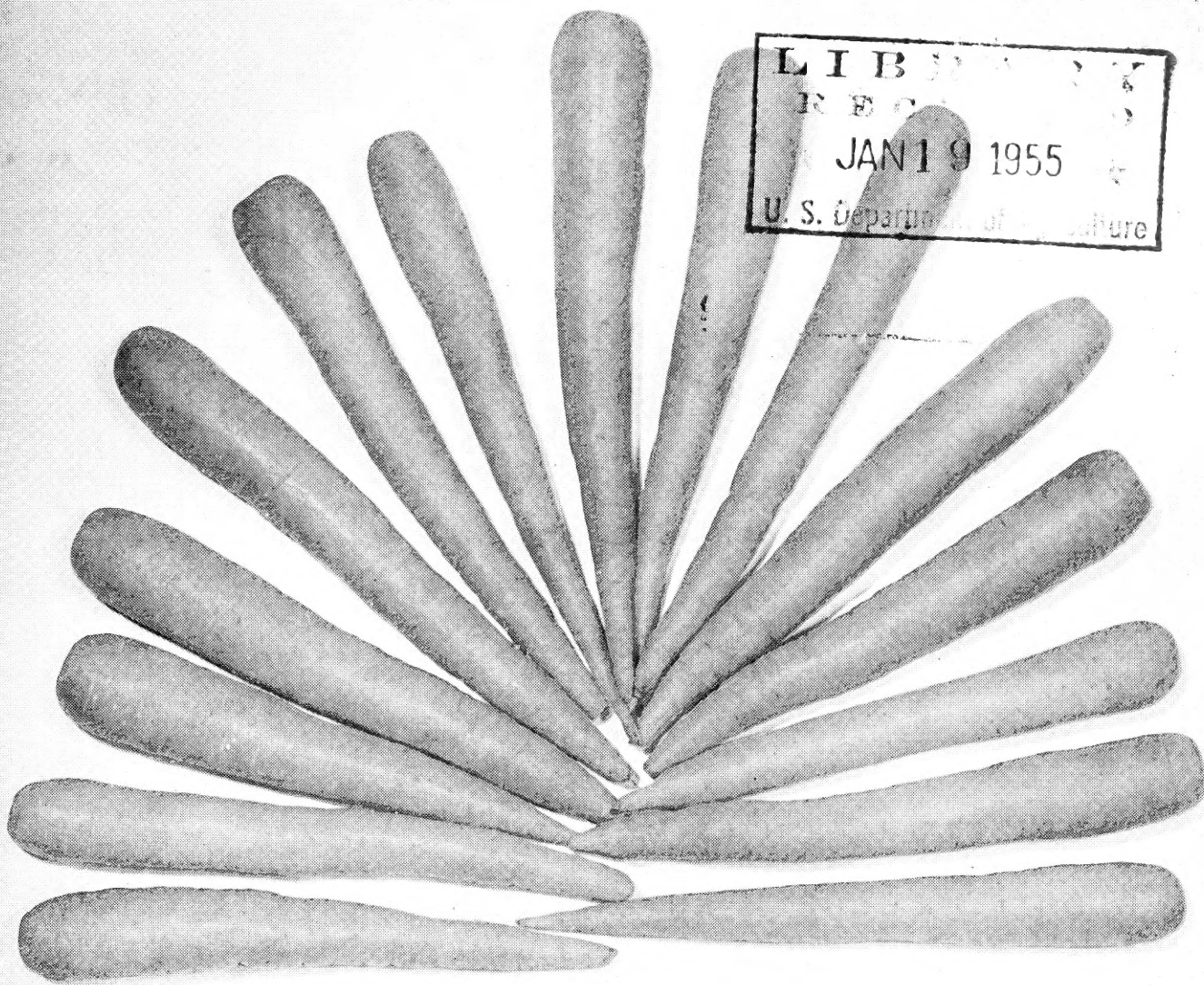


62.61

1955

Selected Strains of

VEGETABLE SEEDS



CARROT PREPACKERS SPECIAL — NEW

See description page 13

L. P. GUNSON & CO.

ROCHESTER 1, NEW YORK

1888

• *Sixty-seven Years of Seed Service* •

1955

CARROT

NANTES STRONG TOP



#

THE BEST
FOR
BUNCHING
OR
TOPPING

•
See
description
on page 12

✓

CONDITIONS OF SALE—SPRING, 1955

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ALL SEEDS QUOTED HEREIN

No Charge for bags or packing

5% CASH DISCOUNT on all prices quoted in this price list except Lawn Mixture and clovers which are net cash. To take advantage of this liberal discount, remittance must accompany your order or cash may be sent 10 days before date shipment is requested.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Place order early. All seed items are booked in the order received by us and all quotations are subject to being unsold. We will advise promptly if unable to furnish any items ordered.

L. P. Gunson & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds they sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

To Our Customer Friends—

This descriptive list was prepared with the thought that many of you may not be fully familiar with the characteristics of the varieties of vegetable seeds which we offer. We have told the story on each as we see it after continuing observation of both commercial production and our own trials. Assuming reasonable growing conditions and good practices, you may buy with every expectation that your produce will conform to the description we have given.

We strive constantly, not to maintain, but rather to improve, our strains of the various vegetables. Our breeding, selection and production is under constant and close observation. Every step is taken to assure you of quality, uniformity and trueness to type.

We continue to solicit your business and know you will still find that GUNSON and GOOD SEED have become synonymous.

Sincerely,

L. P. GUNSON & CO.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE. Pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times, with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. The plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep ploughing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, *all* the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt.

CALIFORNIA 500 (New)

This is the first definite improved Washington strain in many years. Earlier than Mary Washington, producing noticeably larger and more uniformly compact heads, with consistently high yields. Excellent for canning or freezing.

MARY WASHINGTON

The best of the several strains of rust resistant asparagus originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than other varieties. Very vigorous with thick stalks, deep green in color with purple tips. The best variety for commercial planting.

BEANS

A packet of bush beans will plant 25 feet of row; a pound 150 feet; 60 to 75 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Plant about one inch deep in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping seed 2 inches apart. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and water. In this latitude do not plant before May 10th and sow every two or three weeks until August for successive crops. Do not cultivate or pick beans when plants are wet.

WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES

DAVIS STRINGLESS WHITE WAX

52 Days

This white seeded variety developed from the old Davis White Wax is entirely stringless. Excellent as a snap bean and can be allowed to ripen and make the finest quality baking beans. Pods thick, flat, light yellow, straight, very uniform, 6½ inches long and attractive.

BEANS

WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES—(Continued)

Pencil Pod Black Wax 52 Days

The best of the dwarf, black seeded wax varieties. Plants large and thrifty and heavily productive over long period. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches, round, very fleshy, stringless and tender.

VALENTINE WAX or CHEROKEE 54 Days

This new bean is outstanding as a Market Gardener's variety but equally desirable for the home garden and freezing. Pods Round

$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7", handsome light yellow, very fleshy, brittle, stringless and of unexcelled quality. Plants are large and heavily productive over a long period of time. Seed black.

UNRIVALLED WAX 53 Days

Of French origin, exceptionally attractive. Plant dwarf, stocky and highly productive. Pods light yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, flat and fleshy, brittle, stringless and tender. Seeds small, glossy, golden brown.

DWARF-GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS 52 Days

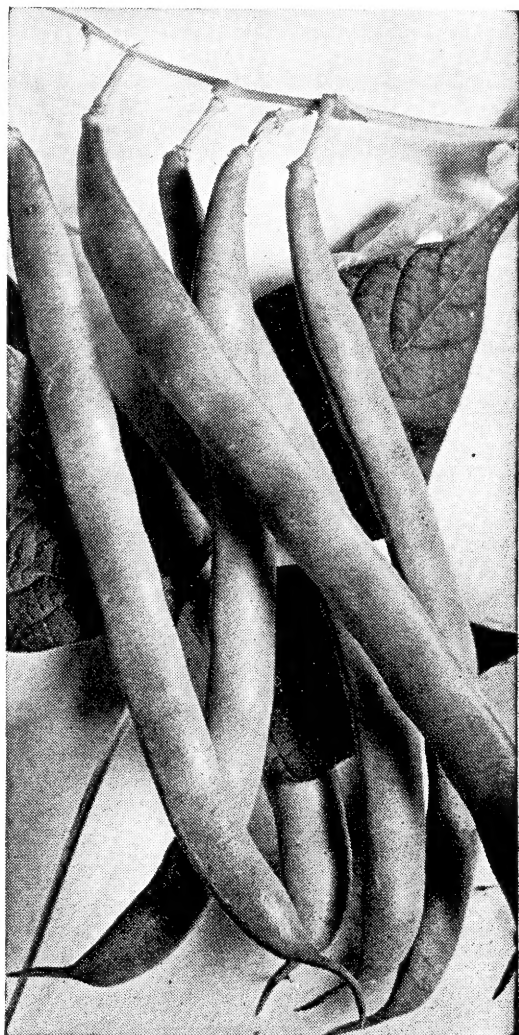
Very productive. Pods, oval, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, almost straight, stringless, very attractive velvety medium dark green. Seeds entirely jet black.

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL— DWARF 68 Days

A popular variety to shell for home and market garden. Most attractive of the Horticultural family. Plant is erect and compact with a tendency to throw out runners. Pods are prolific, 6 to 8 inches long straight, broad, marked with deep carmine, stringy and fibrous. The shelled beans are pinkish buff color, mottled and streaked with ox-blood.

LONGREEN (See Photo Page 3) 53 Days

A new long podded market bean. Just as fine quality as the regular Tendergreen but with considerably longer pods. Pods are round, dark green in color and 7 inches or more in length. Not recommended for canners as the pod is too long but an excellent long podded and profitable green bean for market gardeners.



TENDERGREEN BEANS

FOR CURRENT PRICES SEE THE ENCLOSED LIST

BEANS—DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES—(Continued)**TENDERGREEN****53 Days**

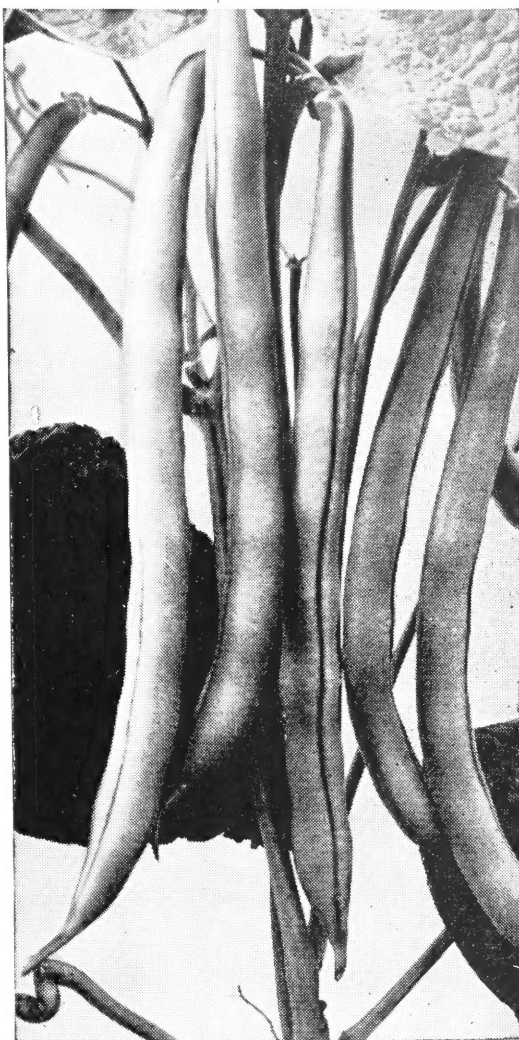
A new early, round podded variety of superior quality. Plants are unusually vigorous and productive. Pods are $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, straight, perfectly round, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Seeds are dark purple splashed with buff.

TOPCROP (New)**52 Days**

A valuable addition in the Tendergreen class for canners, Market Shippers and Deep Freezing. Vigorous and prolific with resistance to Bean Mosaic. The pods are straight, stringless and medium green color; 6" long and round podded. Seeds are brown with buff mottling.

WADE (New)**65 Days**

This new Mosaic Resistant variety has met with wide acclaim wherever used. Plants are upright, very vigorous and strong rooted holding the pods off the ground. The round pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, meaty, very dark green and stringless. Good yielder. We highly recommend this variety.

**LONGGREEN BEAN****BEANS—Pole or Running Varieties****BEANS—Pole or Running Varieties**

A packet of pole beans will plant 25 feet of row or about 15 hills; 1 pound will plant 100 hills. In this latitude do not plant before May 10th, in hills three to four feet apart, four to five seeds to a hill, 1 inch deep. Use cedar or similar rough poles seven to eight feet long.

Kentucky Wonder, Green (Old Homestead)**65 Days**

This is the most popular of all pole beans, vigorous and productive, bearing its pods in large clusters. Pods are dark green, round and long, measuring 9 to 10 inches. They are always stringless as snaps and never become tough. Seeds dun colored.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

LIMA BEANS

A packet of bush lima beans will plant 20 feet of row; a pound 150 feet; 60 lbs. per acre. A pound of pole lima beans will plant about 100 hills.

CULTURE. More tender than snap beans, so cannot be planted as early. Sow seed edgewise, eye down, and cover one inch. Plant bush lima beans in rows 2 ½ feet apart, placing seed 6 inches apart. Pole lima beans are grown in hills three feet apart in rows four feet apart.

FORDHOOK U. S. 242 (BUSH LIMA)

70 Days

Similar to regular Fordhook but pods are shorter and uniformly curved. Most pods contain four seeds identical to regular Fordhook. 242 has outstanding ability to set under adverse conditions, particularly in high temperatures. Excellent for freezing.

TRIUMPH (BABY LIMA)

68 Days

This recent introduction is the best of the baby Limas. Light green seed coat. Attractive excellent quality for table use, canning or freezing.

JACKSON WONDER (SPECKLED BUSH LIMA)

65 Days

Similar to Henderson but more heat and drought resistant, which makes this variety very popular in the South.

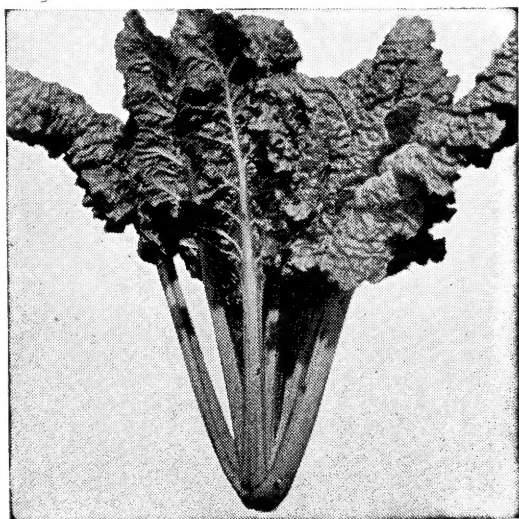
SWISS CHARD

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet.

The tops of this beet are used for greens like spinach and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow and repeated pickings can be made.

FORDHOOK GIANT

A tall sturdy variety which combines the good points of Lucullus and Large Ribbed White. Leaves broad, heavily crumpled, dark green, attractive. Ribs thick, white, fully 2 ½ inches broad.



LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS

The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. The plant grows erect with rounded finely ribbed stalks. Foliage light yellowish green.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE (Dark Green)

The leaves are broad, somewhat waved but smooth dark glossy green in color with a broad white rib. The stalks are broad and flattened but tender and succulent.

BEETS

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet; four to eight pounds will sow an acre.

CULTURE. Best results are obtained on deep rich sandy loam but nearly all types of soil will produce a good crop if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled. Sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart in well worked soil and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart when the plants are an inch tall. When they have grown 5 to 6 inches, the alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach a good table size. Beets are usually most tender and succulent when about two inches in diameter. By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored and kept for winter use.

Crosby's Egyptian

50 to 55 Days

An extra early variety for home and market garden use. Tops medium size, collar small. Roots flattened globe in shape with small tap root. Flesh deep purplish red zoned with a lighter shade, crisp and tender.

DETROIT DARK RED—Short Top (See Photo)

52 to 55 Days

The standard of excellence in table beets for home use, truckers, produce shippers and canners. Tops small and erect. Roots globe shaped, smooth and uniform with small tap root. Flesh dark red with zones so inconspicuous as to be hardly distinguishable; remains tender and sweet and of highest quality until the roots are full grown. This is an ideal bunching beet because of the even size, color and shape.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET

BEETS—(Continued)**EARLY WONDER****50 to 55 Days**

Valuable for home and market gardeners as a first early variety. Medium top, suitable for bunching. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and tap root. We consider this dark red beet without doubt the finest early beet.

GREEN TOP BUNCHING**56 to 58 Days**

Early, extremely attractive, flesh finer and less fiber than most bunching beets. Erect, medium sized tops, foliage attractive green that does not turn red or brown in fall. Roots round, smooth, slightly flattened when mature, flesh bright blood red.

NEW YORK CANNER—Tall Top**56 to 58 Days**

A selection of Detroit Dark Red used extensively by canners. Roots are globe shape with small tap root, interior color blood red, excellent quality. The tops are dark green, tinged with red, and one-third taller than our Detroit Dark Red. Gives a large tonnage per acre and will stand tender and in good condition over a long period.

PERFECTED DETROIT**56 to 58 Days**

Our select stock of this variety is superb for canning and market. Small beets, nearly round, ideal for whole pack. When fully grown, holds canning stage over a long period. Globular shape, smooth, interior color deep dark red. Tops not quite as tall as our New York Canner but tall enough for mechanical harvesting.

BEETS, MANGEL WURZEL

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; four to five pounds will sow an acre.

The roots give an enormous yield of valuable stock feed. Sow seed early in the spring 1 inch apart in rows 2½ feet apart, covering 1½ inches deep. Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin to about 10 inches apart.

Giant Feeding Sugar (or Half Sugar Mangel)

Intermediate in size between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with bronze green tops, oval in shape and grow to a large size, half out of the ground. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels.

Mammoth Long Red

The best cropper of all the mangels yielding from 30 to 50 tons to the acre. Has produced the largest yields at the field trials held at Cornell University. Roots are extremely large, quite long and grow well out of the ground. The quality of the roots for feeding value is high. Color light red, flesh white with rose tinge.

BEET GREENS**RED ROOT STRAIN**

We offer an excellent strain of seed which will produce a large crop of beet greens. Specially adapted for between seasons planting in greenhouses.

BROCCOLI

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 3000.

Seed should be sown June 1st to June 15th for commercial growing.

EARLY SPROUTING ITALIAN

This tall branching plant forms a compact central head of bluish green flower buds resembling a loose head of cauliflower. When the central head is removed, small heads on offset branches develop throughout the season. The small heads with stems are cut off and served in the same way as asparagus. For early use, sow in hot bed or seed may be sown out of doors in May. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in rows 2½ feet apart.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (New)

A new early sprouting Broccoli, as early as DeCicco, darker broad leaved and vigorous plant. Forms very large compact dark green center heads with tight buds making it unusually attractive for market

or freezing. Center heads are the highest quality with long stems making it easy to divide large heads for freezing. Heads mature uniformly making it easy to harvest with few cuttings. Laterals are produced slowly but are large and sometimes nearly equal size of central heads. The finest strain for early planting.

WALTHAM No. 29

Developed at the Waltham Field Station, Mass. Recommended for fall crop only; especially adapted in the Northeast and along the Atlantic Coast. The plant is short and stocky, dark bluish green in color, and forms excellent dark green center heads with fine buds, and strong side shoots or sprouts. Used for market and freezing.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 3000.

Grow and cultivate the same as cabbage, except that the leaves should be broken off the stem in the fall which gives the little heads more room to grow. The small heads are the edible part and are more tender and delicious than cabbage.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN (New)

This new strain of Brussels Sprouts should make it possible for anyone to raise first class sprouts even under the most adverse conditions. Plants are medium size and pro-

duce an abundance of large, firm, dark green sprouts of finest quality. Larger and better quality than the old kinds and have proven they are best for home and market garden use.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

CABBAGE

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 2000 plants; four ounces will produce plants for an acre. Set plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart.

For early cabbage in Northern localities, plants may be started indoors or under glass in February or March. They should be spaced three inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. Medium Early, Late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown outside and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. For many years we have devoted special care to the production of cabbage. We feel justly proud of the record our seed has made.

EMPIRE DANISH

(Yellows Resistant) 105 Days

A Yellows Resistant Danish Ball-head Cabbage developed by Cornell University. Trials the last two years have proved this variety to have a decided place where Yellows is a problem. In trials known as 66-E.

BONANZA (New)

75 Days

The finest market and shipping variety available. Forms small but solid head early. Available for harvest then or can be left without splitting or losing quality. A very short core. Heads almost round, average 6" to 7" diameter and 4 pounds in weight.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Im-

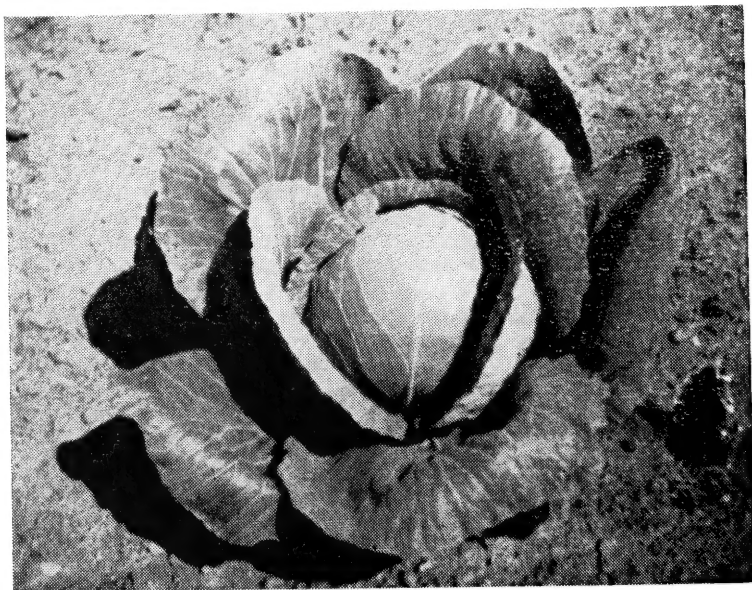
proved Intermediate 80 Days

Our improved strain gives larger tonnage for kraut purposes. It is nearly two weeks later than the early strain. Heads are large, extremely uniform and solid and will stand up much longer than most Copenhagen strains.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—

Yellows Resistant 62-64 Days

Market gardeners will like this new Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen. Short stemmed, extremely compact and more uniform in maturity and size of heads than others like Resistant Detroit. Plant is 10 to 12 inches tall, with blue-green foliage and heads weighing 4 to 6 lbs. Highly recommended.



COPENHAGEN MARKET—YELLOWS RESISTANT

**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

CABBAGE — (Continued)**GOLDEN-ACRE CABBAGE****DANISH BALLHEAD—HOLLANDER TYPE** 105 to 110 Days

Plants smaller than many types of Danish, allowing closer planting. Heads spherical, weight 4 to 5 lbs.; unusually firm and solid. Short stemmed. Keeps well in storage. Meets the demand of critical markets for bagged cabbage of uniform size and high quality.

IMPROVED GLOBE (Yellows resistant) 80 Days

An improved yellows resistant strain of Glory of Enkhuizen. Heads 6-7 inch in diameter, compact and globular. Has proved its merit in the mountain summer producing areas.

Glory of Enkhuizen 73 to 80 Days

One of the best varieties for medium early or main crop. Heads are large and globular, weighing 8 to 10 lbs. Matures only about a week later than Copenhagen Market. Stem medium short.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN (Yellows resistant) 80 to 85 Days

Can be used as a shipping or kraut cabbage. Plant compact, with uniform heads which are globular and firm. Heads bluish-green and hold well in shipping. Replaces Glory of Enkhuizen on yellows infested soils.

GOLDEN ACRE 62 to 68 Days

The earliest cabbage in cultivation. Heads uniformly round, attractive and of excellent quality. Gardeners who aim to take advantage of the early market will find our Golden Acre earlier than other strains offered and a money maker.

GOLDEN ACRE—Yellows Resistant Strain 65 to 70 Days

A day or so later than Golden Acre. A fine strain, very uniform for size and shape.

GREEN ACRE 65 to 70 Days

Golden Acre type but larger and more attractive shade of green. Much fresher appearance when marketed. Just a few days later than our Golden Acre.

CABBAGE—(Continued)**GUNSON ROCK RED****90 Days**

After many years of painstaking selecting and breeding, we have succeeded in producing for our customers the *TOPS* in red cabbage. Excellent winter keeper. Uniform in size, heads large, round, very solid and a deep purplish red. Once tried, you will not be satisfied with any other strain.

MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant)**75 to 80 Days**

A Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants are larger but not quite so early or uniform in type as the Copenhagen Market but having the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Will produce a normal crop on "yellows" infected soil where non-resistant strain fail completely.

MID-SEASON MARKET**73 Days**

Unsurpassed in quality, highly recommended for the home and market garden and for kraut. Heads large, globe shaped, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, average weight about 7 lbs. Stem short. Similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. (Grown from Pa. College Stock)**95 to 100 Days**

This is the finest stock of Penn State Ballhead obtainable and a favorite with cabbage growers for kraut or storage. Our strain is produced annually from true Pa. State College stock seed. Heads are slightly flattened, extremely solid and excellent for storage. Not suited to yellows infested soils.

RACINE MARKET (Yellows resistant)**70 Days**

A vigorous upright distinct blue-green short stemmed variety. Heads 6½ inches in diameter, round, solid and good quality. A yellows resistant Copenhagen type. Extremely uniform. A good early shipper.

ROUND DUTCH**71 Days**

A leading shipping and market variety, preferred in the South and East. Very dark, blue green, round heads on a short stem. Does not bolt to seed easily. Plants compact, allowing closer setting.

ROUND RED DUTCH**80 Days**

A medium early variety recommended for shipping. Similar to Red Acre. More vigorous with slightly larger heads at maturity, yet cutting just as early as Red Acre, thus giving greater yield. Heads round solid, deep red color. Average 4 pound head.

SAVOY CHIEFTAIN**88 Days**

An All-American Winner in 1938, Chieftain is an excellent strain for market garden, shipping or home garden. Is earlier than most of the standard varieties. Leaves are rounded, broad, dark olive green and very closely savoyed. Heads are medium large, thick, rounded at top, flat at base, firm with cap leaves well overlapping. Heads stand a long time before cracking. This variety is not resistant to yellows.

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE

This vegetable originated in China, belongs to the cabbage family although the heads resemble celery in shape. In the raw state the flavor is superior to cabbage and is becoming increasingly popular as a salad vegetable. Plant the seed outdoors not earlier than July 1st in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to 16 to 18 inches apart. If sown too early it runs to seed and is useless. Matures in 8 to 10 weeks. 1 oz. will sow 200 feet of row.

CHIHILI.

75 Days

One of the most popular sorts of Chinese Cabbage. Early and dependable. Heads 20 inches tall, 4 inches in diameter. Apple green in color. Long, compact, with a firm, crisp interior.

MICHIHLI

72 Days

Do not fail to try this latest devel-

opment for better results and greater profits. Our strain of Michihli is far more uniform, surer heading, vigorous and has rich dark green leaves without a yellowish cast. Heads are possibly larger than the older Chihili, well blanched, firm, crisp and fine flavored. It has produced crops with 95% marketable heads.

CARROTS

One packet will sow 25 feet of row; one ounce 200 feet; 2 to 3 lbs. will sow an acre.

Carrots require about the same simple care as beets. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in loose well prepared soil in rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring to June 15th. For winter storage the later date is advisable. Freshly manured soil often causes divided roots and it is therefore best to plant in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season.

DANVERS RED-CORED 75 Days

An improved strain of Danvers Half Long. Roots are smoother, a brighter color, more attractive in appearance. Interior deeper orange with an indistinct core. Excellent quality. Adapted to Market Garden and home garden use. Makes an excellent bunching carrot.

GUNSON'S SPECIAL BUNCHING NO. 1

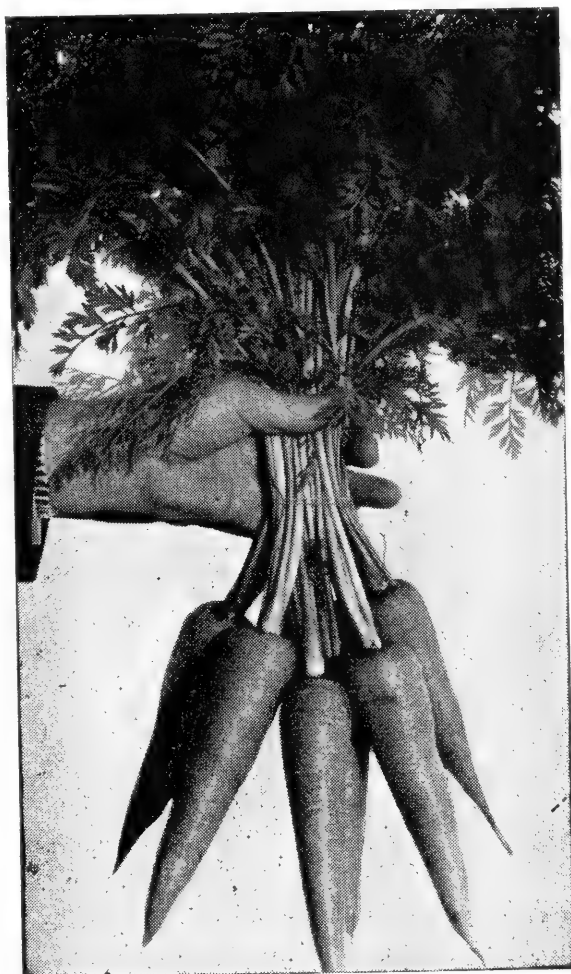
68 Days

Roots are cylindrical, stump rooted, crown high with sloping shoulder, deep orange color. Quite similar to Nantes but have a slightly stronger top, desirable for bunching.

HUTCHINSON

80 Days

A variety very popular in New England. Very productive, roots 8 to 10 inches long, carrying its size nearly the whole length. Stump rooted, bright orange color. Grows slightly out of the ground.



DANVERS RED CORED CARROT

IMPERATOR

77 Days

This new variety is a long tapering carrot. Roots are smooth, deep rich orange with sloping shoulders. Flesh rich orange color, practically coreless, fine texture. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. This is the variety coming into our markets from California and several other states.

CARROTS—(Continued)**LONG CHANTENAY--Improved Strain 70 Days**

We have reselected and tested until we have what we believe is a better Long Chantenay for muck lands and other soils where regular strains of Chantenay grow somewhat short. More uniform color. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches longer than Red Cored Chantenay. Sure to please and should be tried by anyone growing for the market or canner trade.

NANTES STRONG TOP 68 Days

One of the best "coreless" varieties and very popular as a bunching carrot. Tops small; roots bright orange, 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. A few days earlier than Chantenay. Quality unsurpassed.

NANTES CORELESS 68 Days

An outstanding carrot with scarcely any visible core. Roots 7 inches long, stump-rooted, reddish-orange in color throughout, unusually uniform. Tops slightly smaller than our Strong Top Nantes. The finest strain obtainable.

RED CORED CHANTENAY 70 Days

A distinct improvement over the well known Chantenay. Roots $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapered,

**RED CORED CHANTENAY CARROT**

stumprooted. Flesh reddish orange, fine grained, tender and delicious flavor. Roots are evenly stumped, free from large eyes and side rootlets. Especially good for canners.

TOUCHON 69 Days

A fine coreless carrot, roots smooth, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. The tops sufficiently strong for bunching so that it can be recommended for both bunching and for basket carrots.

FOUR NEW CARROTS

Developed and selected for modern requirements. These excellent varieties have a decided place in today's markets.

CANNERS SPECIAL**68 Days**

This is a very uniform improved red cored Chantenay. Received the highest rating in our trials for all around performance. Stump rooted, smooth skinned, blocky in appearance, excellent interior color.

One and a half inches longer than our regular red cored Chantenay thereby giving increased yields. Will not seed as readily as other stocks even if sown early in the spring.

CARROTS—Continued**GOLD SPIKE****78 Days**

A long smooth slender carrot used extensively for packaging and bunching. Short strong dark green tops. The roots have a bright orange color. Fast becoming an important variety.

IMPERIDA**85 Days**

An introduction by the University of Idaho as a shipping carrot. Roots 8 to 10 inches long by 1½ inches wide at the shoulder, tapered to the bottom. Smooth, more slender than Imperator. Tops upright 10 to 14 inches tall. An excellent bunching variety.

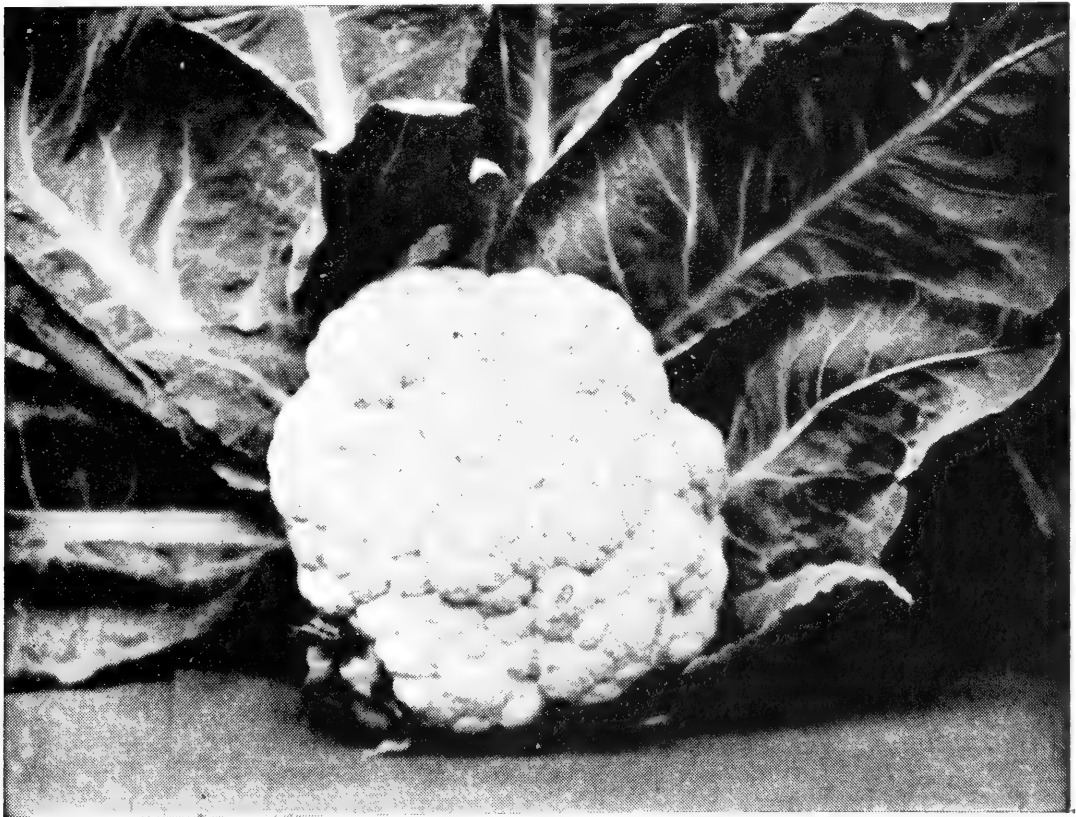
PREPACKERS SPECIAL**76 Days**

A variety developed for the new industry interested in prepacking topped carrots in polyethylene. A long Imperator type. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, 1 inch in diameter at the shoulder. Very deep attractive orange color with a smooth skin. The wiry tops are somewhat shorter than Imperator. Has been well received wherever used.

CAULIFLOWER

A packet will produce about 200 plants, an ounce about 4000 plants.

CULTURE. For spring or early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. For late crop sow at the same time as for late cabbage. Cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight to obtain the desirable white curd. This is accomplished by gathering the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.



EARLY SNOWBALL NO. 25 CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL NO. 25

Much more uniform than our original strain of Early Snowball and earlier. Heads are large, very deep, firm and pure white. Plants are large, with ample foliage. Exceptionally fine quality.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued**SUPERBA**

A larger, earlier and better Cauliflower of the Snowball type. Heads so evenly that the entire crop can be harvested before ordinary varieties are ready. Not for main crop plantings unless planted in succession. Produces beautiful round, pure, white heads with smooth solid curds.

SUPERIOR SNOWBALL (New)

This new strain excels all Snowball and Erfurt Cauliflower for vigor and freedom from disease and produces first grade No. 1 heads, even under adverse growing conditions. Earlier than our fa-

mous No. 25 strain and cuts out practically 100% Marketable heads in a short period. Beautiful white deep curds. The shorter heavier plants have ample leaves for protection. Excellent for spring, summer or fall use. We highly recommend this strain.

SNOWBALL X

A very satisfactory strain for main crop and adaptable to a broad range of conditions. The large, erect plants have ample head coverage from the long straight leaves. Foliage is bright medium green. Heads large, smooth, deep, very solid and pure white. Exceptional quality.

ALL OUR CAULIFLOWER IS HOT WATER TREATED.
ANOTHER GUNSON SERVICE AT NO EXTRA CHARGE

CELERY

A packet will produce 400 to 500 plants, an ounce 7000 to 8000 plants.

CULTURE. Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors. See to it that seed is not covered too deep, and that bed *is kept moist*, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential. When about three inches high, thin out and transplant four inches apart. In June or July transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in rows three feet apart. To blanch, draw earth around the plants or boards or paper may be used.

FERTILIZER can make the difference between a profitable and mediocre crop. We suggest the following, although local conditions should also be considered.

BEFORE PLANTING—1600 lbs. of 4-8-12 plus 400 lbs. Potash per acre.

SIDE DRESSING—400 lbs. Nitrogen and Potash in equal parts per acre.

YELLOW VARIETIES**CORNELL 6-19****90 Days**

This yellows resistant celery was bred to combine the best qualities of Cornell No. 6 and Cornell No. 19 and the result is superior to both parents. A yellows resistant, golden celery with plants slightly taller than the Cornell No. 19. Long, thick, smooth and well rounded ribs. Does not break as readily in handling as No. 19. Highly recommended for main crop. Produces seeders if planted too early.

EARLY FORTUNE—Shorter Type**85 Days**

The most popular variety of the Golden Self Blanching group today. Compact, well formed and full hearted plants. Early maturing and very attractive in the crate. Plants 26 to 28 inches tall, rib length 8 to 10 inches. An excellent variety for fall or spring crop in Florida and well adapted throughout the season for northern districts.

**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

CELERY—Yellow Varieties—(Continued)**GOLDEN SUPREME—Tall—Blocky
—Yellows Resistant 85 Days**

Newest and best development in a Golden Self-Blanching type. Tops are erect and darker green averaging 23 to 27 inches with edible stems 8 to 10 inches to first joint. Long, full hearts. It is earlier, taller, more compact than most in this class and makes a beautiful pack in crate. Excellent for main crop in northern districts.

**GUNSON'S SPECIAL 85 Days
(Tall Golden Plume)**

A selection of the Golden Plume or Wonderful. In our trials this celery was 23 to 26 inches over all with length to joint of 8½ to 10 inches. Recommended for growers wanting a tall early strain of Wonderful. Growers in this state are pleased with this strain. It is full hearted and has height with no loss in girth so that it crates up well.

GREEN VARIETIES**SUMMER PASCAL 115 to 120 Days**

One of the most popular green varieties. Recommended for Market Garden and Home Garden use. Medium height with good length to first joint. Blanches more readily than most early green varieties. Stalks nearly round, smooth, brittle and of outstanding quality. Extremely satisfactory wherever early green celery is used.

**SUMMER PASCAL (Green) 120 Days
(Special Waltham Strain)**

Here is an improved and highly recommended strain for Market Growers. Heavy, compact and of upright habit, with good heart and full, well rounded stalks which measure 8 to 9 inches to the first joint. It is smooth, brittle and has excellent flavor.

UTAH 52-70 (New) 105 Days

A new strain of Utah Celery that has proved an excellent variety for northeastern United States. Upright, healthy tall plants. Numerous thick well rounded ribs, 9 to 12 inches long to the first joint. An improved Utah 15.

UTAH No. 15 105 Days

The favorite Utah strain in the East. A popular widely adapted celery. Large dark green plants 28 inches tall. Thick smooth ribs 8 to 10 inches to the first joint. Excellent quality.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

CELERY—Green Varieties—(Continued)**SPECIAL EASTERN PASCAL—California Type**

**IMPROVED UTAH
PASCAL, TALL
STRAIN No. 725**

100 Days

This NEW variety has a definite place among the California varieties currently planted in the east. Trials have proved this to be superior in quality and appearance. Size is excellent, having out-yielded all others. Taller than our Special Eastern Pascal, and improved in all respects. Thick, firm, smooth and well rounded ribs, 10 to 11 inches long. Over-all height, 30 inches. Very high rib count, with an excellent heart, Stalk very compact. This fine stock warrants a sizeable planting in comparison with all others.

**SPECIAL EASTERN PASCAL—(New)
California type 90 Days**

A new introduction by Gunson of a Pascal celery comparing favorably with California Pascal. Especially bred for eastern growing conditions. Plants are tall, erect and compact, 26 to 28 inches, leaves moderately large, medium dark green. Ribs 8 to 10½ inches long, very noticeably uniform length. Rounded, thick, waxy in appearance. Blanches readily, crisp and excellent quality. Somewhat blight resistant.

UTAH NO. 6**100 Days****(Improved Utah Pascal) (Green)**

This new strain of Utah Pascal is earlier and easier to blanch than most types. Height 26 to 28 inches, very compact, excellent heart, stalks 8½ to 9 inches to joint. Stems very smooth ribbed, heavy, rounded with narrow channels. Most beautiful white when blanched, very crisp and wonderful flavor.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

COLLARDS

A packet will produce about 250 plants; an ounce about 2500 plants; four ounces sufficient plants to set an acre.

CULTURE. Sow seed like cabbage to be transplanted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, allowing 24 to 30 inches between plants.

CABBAGE OR HEADING

A desirable type, producing compact plants, 24 to 30 inches tall. Large green crumpled leaves that form a loose head. Used for greens principally in the South

GEORGIA SOUTHERN or CREOLE

A tall, loose-leaved, non-heading form of the cabbage family, grown for greens. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, erect, spreading, forming a loose cluster or head of tender leaves.

SWEET CORN

A packet will plant 40 hills; one pound about 400 hills; 6 to 8 pounds will plant an acre.

Warm weather, rich soil and moderate moisture are the ideal conditions for corn but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Seed may be planted either in rows or hills. If in rows, they should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart depending on the height of the variety and the seed planted at the rate of 5 or 6 to a foot and covered about 2 inches. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set. If in hills plant 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way.

Sweet corns listed below are in order of maturity for green corn. Records are from our trials planted in June. If planted earlier they might require a few days longer.

SWEET CORN — (Open Pollinated)

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Golden Early Market | 62 days | Whipple's Early Yellow | 70 days |
| Early Sunshine | 68 days | Bantam Evergreen | 78 days |
| Golden Bantam | 70 days | | |

BANTAM EVERGREEN

78 Days

Medium early, the result of a direct cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Ears large, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long with 14 to 18 rows. Stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. A rich golden cream in color, excellent flavor and remains in table condition a long time.

EARLY SUNSHINE

68 Days

An excellent early yellow sweet corn. Ears of good size, usually 7 to 9 inches, 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels medium broad, golden yellow.

GOLDEN BANTAM

70 Days

An early variety of delicious flavor. Our strain is not so dwarf as the original. Ears about 8 inches, 8 to 10 rowed, rich golden yellow.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET (Gill's)

62 Days

A splendid extra early yellow corn, producing ears of excellent quality. Ears 7 inches long with 12 rows. In our recent trials it was ready for the table in 62 days. Ears have strong husks. Kernels golden yellow and good flavor. Very profitable for market gardeners.

SWEET CORN—(Open Pollinated)—Continued**WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW****70 Days**

A new yellow sweet corn, maturing about the same time as Golden Bantam but with larger ears. Stalks 6 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 14 rowed; kernels broad, deep and of excellent flavor.

**SWEET CORN—Hybrid**

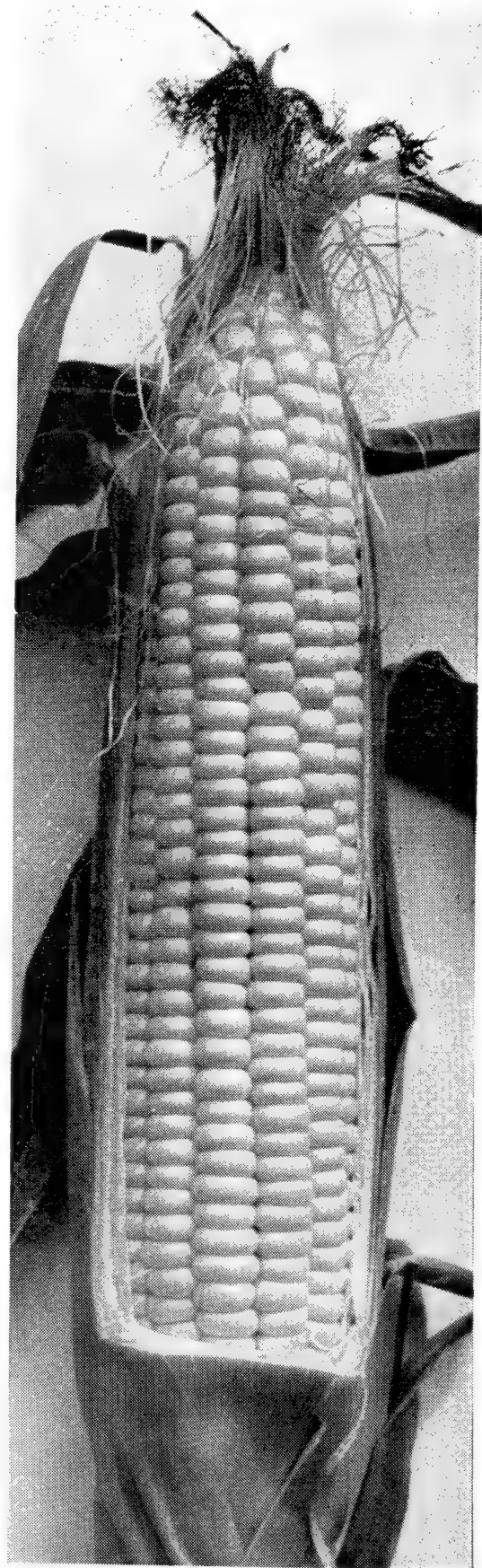
The seed of Hybrid sweet corn is produced each year by crossing. Seed from plantings of Hybrid Sweet Corn should not be saved. The crosses must be made each year otherwise they will break down.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Spancross 13.13 | 62 days |
| Marcross 13.6 | 65 days |
| Carmelcross 13.39 | 68 days |
| Early Yellow Hybrid | 68 days |
| Gold Rush | 68 days |
| FM Cross | 74 days |
| Golden Cross Bantam | 78 days |
| Iochief | 80 days |
| Flagship | 82 days |
| Calumet | 86 days |
| Evergreen Hybrid | 88 days |

The above list of hybrids will give a complete succession of maturity.

CARMELCROSS 13.39 68 Days

Early mid-season type, maturing 3 to 4 days later than Marcross. Height of plants 6 to 7 feet. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of beautiful yellow kernels of excellent quality. Highly resistant to wilt.

**FLAGSHIP SWEET CORN—HYBRID**

SWEET CORN—HYBRID—(Continued)**EARLY YELLOW HYBRID SWEET CORN****EARLY YELLOW HYBRID****68 Days**

A new and outstanding 12-rowed early, good eating quality, high producing hybrid corn. This is a market garden corn, extremely early in maturity, competing in the Marcross and the 60-day class. Stalks are 5 to 6 ft. tall, 8 to 8½ inch ears and attractive appearance. We recommend this corn highly for an early Market Gardeners corn. One of the most outstanding corns in our trials.

EVERGREEN HYBRID (Double Cross)**88 Days**

A vigorous, uniform, excellent quality corn that yields better than the old open pollinated Stowells Evergreen. Plant is 7½ feet high, ear is blocky and about 8 inches long with 16-20 rows of medium wide pearly-white kernels. More desirable for market gardeners and home gardens than single cross hybrids.

FLAGSHIP (See Photo Page 18)**82 Days**

A yellow hybrid of excellent quality for canning. Combines tenderness and flavor with attractiveness and productivity. Smut and ear worm resistant. The stalks are 7½ feet tall, uniform, vigorous, nearly suckerless, dark green foliage. Ears 8½ inches long, 12 to 16 rows, uniform, well filled, with heavy husk. The kernel is golden yellow, medium narrow, deep, tender, sweet and very good quality. Under warm climatic conditions, Flagship gives high yields, frequently bearing two fine ears to a stalk. It is a 1949 All-America Selection.

SWEET CORN—HYBRID—(Continued)**FM CROSS (New)****74 Days**

This new variety has become very popular for fresh market, canning or freezing. As compared to Golden Cross Bantam, it is earlier, superior in yield, fully equal in quality and has the ability to remain in top condition longer. Stalks short. Ears $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", 16 rows, kernels rich golden yellow, high quality.

CALUMET**86 Days**

An exceptionally attractive hybrid which has proven widely adapted. Plant vigorous, relatively resistant to drought and practically suckerless, with dark green leaves and ear carried six to eight inches higher than Golden Cross Bantam. Excellent resistance to bacterial wilt. Ear long, slender and cylindrical, well filled to tip. 12 to 14 rows of medium yellow kernels.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (See Photo Page 21)**78 Days**

This is one of the hardy disease resistant varieties which has produced excellent crops in localities where bacterial wilt is prevalent. Stalks six feet tall green tasselled, ears 8 inches, 10 to 14 rows of rich, well filled yellow kernels, Remains in edible condition over a long period and quality unsurpassed.

The kernels of corn when dry are quite small usually 220 per ounce. Care should be taken not to plant too thick. This is a true hybrid and the crop grown from this seed should not be used for planting another year.

GOLD RUSH**68 Days**

An early yellow hybrid everyone should try. Its beautiful ears and the vigorous productive stalk will make a lasting and favorable impression upon you. Stalk is 6 feet tall with more foliage and better standability than Golden Bantam; most plants have 2 ears $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 12 to 14 rows of attractive yellow kernels. Ears are slightly tapered, well-filled and have tight husk. Tender, sweet and of excellent quality and flavor.

IOCHIEF**80 Days**

An excellent corn for flavor and tenderness. Is of same season as Golden Cross Bantam. Stalks about 6 feet; Ears 9 to 10" long, 16 to 18 rows of deep kernels, rich golden yellow in color. Excellent for canning or freezing. An all America Award Winner.

MARCROSS 13.6**65 Days**

Matures 3 to 4 days later than Spancross. Height of plants 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, mostly 12 rowed with light yellow kernels of good quality. Wilt resistant. We consider this the best of the new early hybrids.

**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

SWEET CORN—Hybrid—(Continued)**SPANCROSS****13.13 62 Days**

Extremely early yellow hybrid. Wilt resistant and quite resistant to cold. Height of plants 4 to 5 feet. Ears 6½ to 7 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of yellow kernels of good quality.

**POP
CORN****JAPANESE
HULLESS****105 Days**

Known also as Australian, Tom Thumb, etc. Dwarf variety producing a good yield of very thick ears averaging about 4 inches long. A sure popper. When popped is large, tender, delicious and free from hull.

**GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—HYBRID****LARGE GIANT YELLOW****100 Days**

This variety is used by most popcorn vendors. Makes large creamy kernels when popped. Ears 5 to 6 inches, stalks 6 to 7 feet. Matures in 100 days.

CORN FOR ROASTING EARS**DIXIE 18 HYBRID (Yellow) 93 Days**

This new hybrid was developed at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in south Georgia. The plants are relatively short, sturdy and very vigorous. A deep root system helps resist lodging and drouth. Heavy yielder of large uniform ears. Fast becoming popular in the South for both roasting ears and

grain.

TRUCKERS FAVORITE (White)**78 Days**

This variety is an edible garden type field corn with more vigorous growth and greater tolerance to heat, disease and ear worm, than true sweet corn. Used chiefly for roasting ears in the South.

CUCUMBER

A packet will plant about 25 hills, an ounce 100 hills or about 100 feet of row.
2 lbs. of seed per acre.

CULTURE. Plant as soon in the spring as danger of frost is over and ground warm and mellow, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Place 6 to 8 seeds in a hill and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When danger of bugs and worms is past, thin to four of the strongest plants in a hill. It is desirable to enrich the bottom of the hills with well rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil

COLORADO

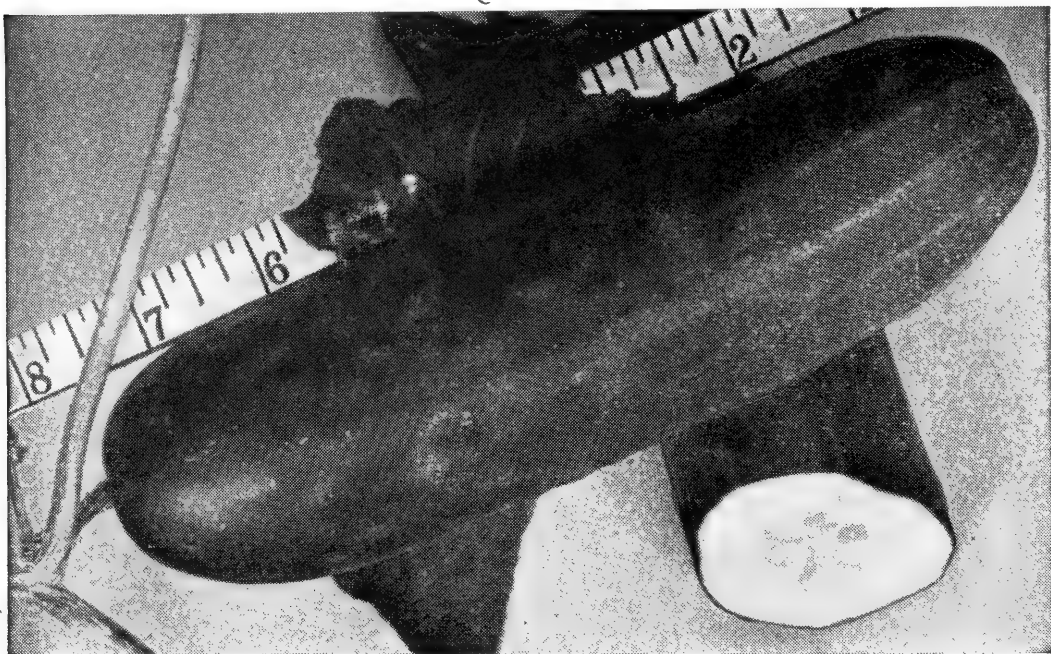
64 Days

A very attractive variety for market garden and shipping. Fruits very dark green, cylindrical and tapering slightly at stem end. Highly productive. One of the choicest varieties for slicing texture and general appearance.

EMERALD QUEEN

62 Days

An excellent variety producing very uniform fruits, well rounded at ends, free of striping and tipping at ends, and deep green when ready for use. An ideal shipping cucumber recommended for greenhouses. Usual length eight inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.



EMERALD QUEEN CUCUMBER

JUBILEE (White Spine) Long Dark Green

63 Days

A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on critical markets. It is vigorous and productive. A fine slicing cucumber. Because of the excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety, it is certain

to be popular.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (Special) 63 Days

The most popular variety for localities growing for the dill pickle trade. Vines are thrifty, fruits very uniform in shape, medium green 7 to 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Remain firm and crisp a long time.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

CUCUMBER—(Continued)**MARKETER****65 Days**

A new very fancy slicing type for early market. Fruits $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, slightly tapered, very dark green, uniform, flesh thick with very small seed area. Vines very vigorous and prolific.

NATIONAL PICKLING**50 Days**

A very uniform and valuable black spined variety recommended only for the small pickles and small dills. Fruits straight, symmetrical, square ends, about 6 inches long when mature.

NIAGARA MOSAIC-RESISTANT.**65 Days**

Developed at Cornell University specifically for a slicing type cucumber with mosaic resistance. Large vines with a plant vigor equal to any of the hybrid cucumbers. Symmetrical full-ended fruits, intense deep green color with virtually no striping at the blossom end. It will be an important variety where mosaic is a problem, but under normal conditions Marketer will probably yield a more desirable type of fruit.

SANTEE (Mildew Resistant)**65 Days**

This new dark strain is early and highly productive. Valuable for spring crop in the south as it is quite tolerant to mildew. Long cylindrical fruits with deep green color.

PALMETTO (Mildew Resistant)**67 Days**

Developed by Dr. W. C. Barnes at Clemson College, South Carolina from a cross of Puerto Rico 40 x Cubit. This variety produces vigorous vine growth and is highly resistant to downy mildew. Fruits are attractive dark green, tapering slightly to both ends. An important variety for fall planting in the South.

STRAIGHT-8**62 Days**

A fine shipping cucumber desirable for both home and market garden. This popular variety produces fruits about eight inches in length and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, well rounded at ends, deep green when ready to use and free from objectionable striping and tipping.

**MARKETER CUCUMBER**

EGG PLANT

A packet will produce about 75 plants, an ounce about 2000 plants.

CULTURE. Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm, and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then *carefully* transplant into open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart.

BLACK BEAUTY

80 Days

The fruits are rich dark purple, large symmetrical and smooth. A very desirable sort for the market as the fruit holds its color a long time.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH

85 Days

Plants large, 36 to 40 inches tall, upstanding and holds fruit off the ground. Fruits are long, oval, tapering towards the stem. Dark purple.

FORT MYERS MARKET

85 Days

A high bush variety. Plant 30 to 36 inches tall. Fruit held well off the ground. Fruits are long, oval. Nine to ten inches long. Five and a half to six and a half inches in diameter. Broadest near blossom end. Outstanding for deep purplish black color and high gloss. Used in the South. Valuable for drouth and disease resistance.

ENDIVE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

CULTURE. For early use sow about April 15th; for later supply in June or July in drills 14 to 18 inches apart. When well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Two or three successive plantings at intervals of a week or 10 days during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in the fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack the plants closely together, store them in the cellar and keep as dark as possible. In this way they will be self blanching and of finer quality than when tied and blanched out of doors.



DEEP HEART FRINGED ENDIVE

ENDIVE—(Continued)**DEEP HEART FRINGED****90 Days**

A remarkable endive, somewhat between Batavian and Green Curled. Upright in habit. Leaves are broader than Green Curled but nicely fringed. Outer leaves turn upright. Extra deep hearts well filled blanch a clear creamy yellow.

FLORIDA DEEP-HEART (Escarolle)**87 Days**

The leaves are very broad, somewhat rounded at the end, forming an exceptionally large and much deeper heart than the ordinary type of Escarolle.

FULL HEART—Escarolle**87 Days**

A distinctly improved type of Broad Leaved Batavian. Large, thick, dark green leaves curled only on the edges. Forms a large compact head which blanches to a beautiful light yellow and is of the finest quality. Flavor very mild and without bitterness. Excellent for salads and also desirable for soups and stews.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC—Green Ribbed**95 Days**

A variety with deeply cut margins. Medium large and blanches well at the heart. Mid-ribs pale green, thick and tender.

Large Green Curled—Pink Ribbed**92 Days**

An early vigorous growing variety having the midribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center, blanches readily to a rich cream color. Much used for salads.

FENNEL or FINOCCHIO

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

CULTURE. Sow early in spring, in rich, well prepared soil, in drills two feet apart and cover one-fourth to one-half inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high thin to ten inches apart in the row. When half grown, if the plants are earthed up and treated as celery, the stems will be nearly as white, crisp and palatable. Hardy annual, two to four feet high.

Florence

A bulb like vegetable which is formed above the ground at the base of the leaf stalk if the plant is well grown. Blanched and boiled it has a slightly aromatic odor and pleasant taste. Plant very branching, upright with dense thread-like foliage. This is quite distinct from the common Sweet Fennel used for flavoring.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

KALE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 125 feet.

BORECOLE, KALE and GERMAN GREENS are general terms applied to those classes of cabbages that do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage family. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.

CULTURE. As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinach, or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the south they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

DWARF BLUE CURLED OR SCOTCH

A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy and much used for greens. This sort, sometimes called Norfolk, is grown extensively in the south for shipment and is planted largely for the home garden. The leaves are long and attractive bright green. This sort is often used for garnishing.

KOHL RABI

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of each. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

CULTURE. Sow in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna

The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized, light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality.

LEEK

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 125 feet.

This vegetable belongs to the onion family and is a favorite substitute for green onion in fall and winter. It is a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in the spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If very white and tender leeks are desired, transplant when about 6 inches tall to 4 inches apart in trenches 2 feet apart and gradually earth them up like celery.

Large American Flag

150 Days

The most extensively used and highly desirable variety of the strong growing type. Plants are dependable and easily cultivated in the home garden. Broad leaves, with rather short but very thick stems.

MONSTROUS CARENTON

150 Days

This variety is hardy and stands well through the winter, if climate is not too severe. Stems are shorter but broader than those of American Flag. Leaves are deep blue green.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

LETTUCE

HEADING VARIETIES

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet.

CULTURE. Sow in seed bed as early in spring as the ground can be worked and at intervals thereafter. When plants have made 2 or 3 leaves, transplant into rows, 15 inches apart and 1 foot apart in the row. For early forcing, sow in hot-bed from commencement to middle of winter. Lettuce requires very rich, moist soil, and will do better when transplanted. For general crop, sow out doors as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart and thin to 10 inches apart in the rows.

Big Boston

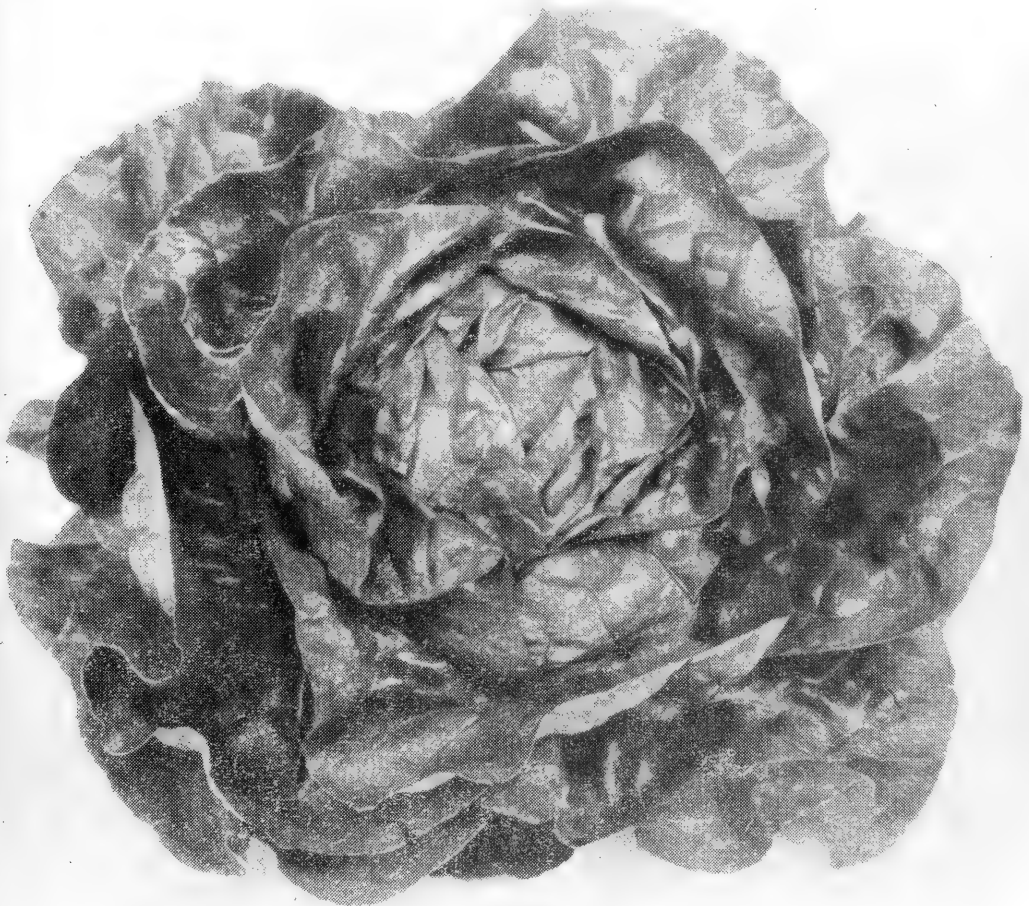
76 Days

Especially valuable for summer and fall use outdoors and for forcing. In the eastern states is largely grown on muck ground for shipping to the large cities. Leaves comparatively smooth, glossy and crisp; color light green, sometimes tinged brown on the edges. Forms a well folded head, buttery yellow at the heart and of excellent quality.

WHITE BOSTON—Special Strain

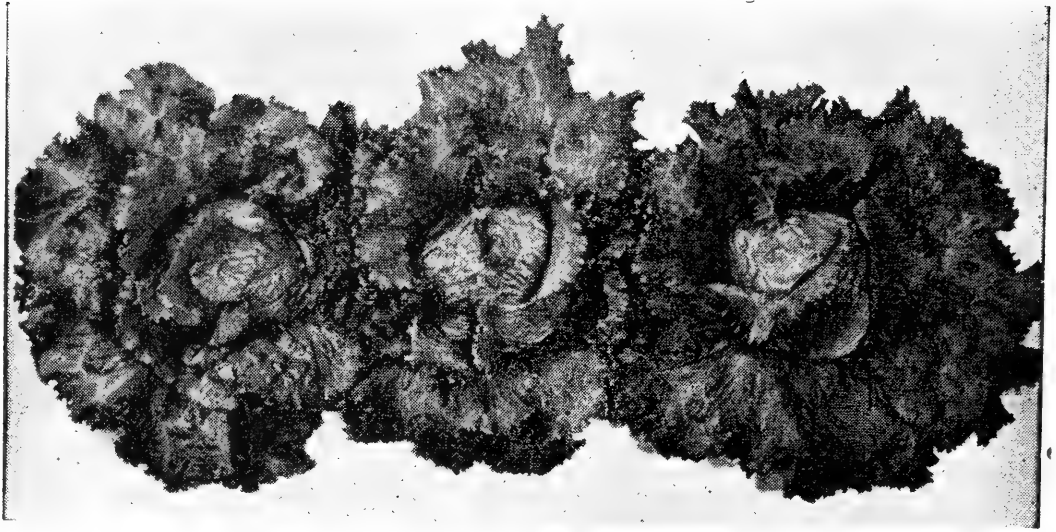
75 Days

We have given this name to our new white Boston selection to distinguish its superior quality and type from the regular White Boston popular several years back. Plant and head entirely light green, smooth leaves and straight edges. Heart buttery yellow. This strain the best in existence.



WHITE BOSTON LETTUCE—SPECIAL STRAIN

LETTUCE—(Continued)
HEADING VARIETIES "ICEBERG TYPES"



CORNELL No. 456 LETTUCE

CAUTION—All Iceberg types of lettuce are affected by conditions. Minor variations in temperature, nutrition, and moisture at critical periods may cause a particular strain to head well or poorly. Consequently, it is difficult to produce a strain well adapted to a wide range of conditions. The varieties we offer have been tried under the variable weather of Eastern States. It seems too great a risk to make large plantings of any one variety at one time. Successful growers make successive plantings.

CORNELL 456

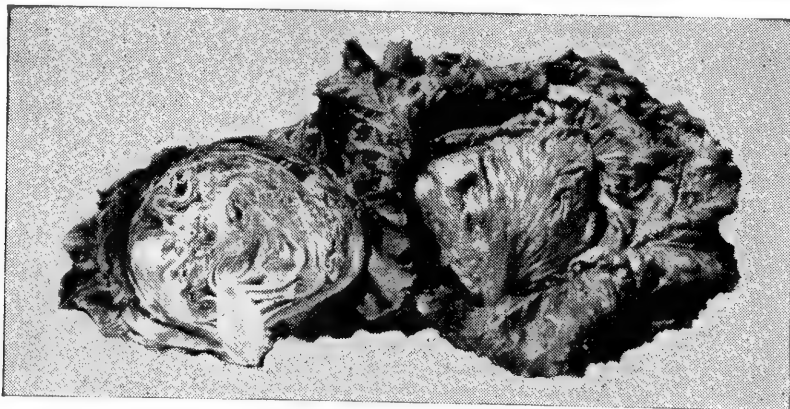
80 Days

A cross of Brittle Ice with Imperial 152. This lettuce is more resistant to tipburn than older strains of Iceberg, therefore better adapted for mid-summer conditions in this State and similar sections. Due to the Brittle Ice parent, it is lighter in color than other strains of Imperial. This new strain is meeting with favor and fills a needed space in plantings of Iceberg.

EARLY GREAT LAKES

72 Days

Here is a really fine head lettuce; earlier maturing and more uniform. The color is gray-green and outer leaves lay back exposing a large rounded head with smooth base and small ribs. Highest rating in New York State Trials and has been known to give better than 90% marketable heads at first cutting.



GREAT LAKES LETTUCE

LETTUCE—(Continued)**HEADING VARIETIES "ICEBERG TYPES"****GREAT LAKES****80 Days**

(See Photo Page 28)

A cross of Brittle Ice with Imperial 615. With one of the same parents as Imperial 456 it has much the same appearance and is also recommended for midsummer plantings.

GREAT LAKES STRAIN No. 50**80 Days**

A reselection of Great Lakes for greater uniformity, makes this one of most adaptable and satisfactory strains yet introduced. Very firm dark green heads, sure heading, resistant to tip burn.

GREAT LAKES No. 659**85 Days**

A late-maturing Great Lakes of exceptional merit. Dark green, heavy firm heads. Large frame. Somewhat frost tolerant. Excellent for fall use.

IMPERIAL NO. 44**80 Days**

Excelled all other varieties of Iceberg types in New York State trials. Recommended for early planting for it has given a greater percentage of marketable heads than other varieties. Heads well in warm weather and is notably less susceptible to tipburn than some of the Imperial group.

PENNLAKE**75 Days**

Developed at Penn State College from a cross of Great Lakes and Imperial No. 847. Head compact, dark green. Less ribby than Great Lakes. Matures evenly. Solid and resistant to tip-burn. Excellent for first early in the spring and fall.

PREMIER GREAT LAKES 78 Days

An early strain of Great Lakes which is less leafy than our selection of Great Lakes and 3 days earlier. Heads large, firm and uniform. Recommended for upland.

COS or ROMAINE VARIETIES**Cos or Romaine****70 Days**

Frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth. Plants are large, about 8 or 9 inches tall and should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in the rows so that each one will have plenty of room. The outer leaves are medium light green, the interior whitish green. As a salad variety for the home garden, it has no superior.

green leaves, slightly crumpled. Makes excellent salads and preferred by canners of baby foods.

DARK GREEN COS**70 Days**

Produces a medium large plant, firm well folded heads with dark

Parris Island Cos (New)**70 Days**

This new mosaic resistant Cos lettuce was developed by W.C. Barnes at Charleston, S.C. An excellent, slow bolting dark green strain, producing large uniform heads under adverse conditions. Will stand a week longer than dark green cos, very dependable and resistant to tip burn. We highly recommend this strain.

LETTUCE(Continued)

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Grand Rapids

42 Days

As a forcing lettuce for greenhouses the Grand Rapids probably stands first. Very early, hardy and disease resistant and will stand several days after being ready for market. Plants large, upright and compact, light green frilled leaves, very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

slightly lighter in color and is more curly and stocky than the regular Grand Rapids. Tried in this section by leading growers, is found to be very desirable. Do not fail to try this variety in comparison with whatever strains you are now using.

GRAND RAPIDS U. S. No. 1

42 Days

A new forcing lettuce that holds up well in the bed after reaching maturity. It is resistant to mildew, is

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON 45 Days

Dependable in all parts of America. Widely grown in home and market gardens. Plant large, attractive and compact with broad frilled light green leaves of fine crisp texture.

MUSKMELON

A packet will plant about 25 hills, an ounce 125 hills, 2½ to 3 lbs. will plant an acre

CULTURE. Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter is used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

BENDER

88 Days

An extra large, delicious, salmon-fleshed melon. Vines are vigorous, producing an abundance of large well netted melons of superior flavor and the very best shipping and keeping qualities. Many specimen melons from our stock weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. and yet the flesh of these large melons is melting and luscious. On account of the size and quality combined with extreme earliness the Bender Melon has come to be the great favorite with market gardeners in this locality.

Fruits quite large, averaging about 5 pounds, skin creamy yellow, flesh fairly solid, deep orange of excellent flavor. Especially recommended for home garden and roadside trade as this melon will not ship as well as Bender.

DELICIOUS No. 51 (New)

Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.

75 to 80 Days

This new resistant strain ripens two weeks earlier than Bender.

GOLDEN DELIGHT (New)

An All American Bronze Medal winner for 1952. An outstanding melon for home garden and local market. Not recommended for long distance shipping. A large, broad, oval melon, with very thick salmon colored flesh of the best flavor. Attractive greyish-green netting with indistinct ribbing. We believe this will become one of the most popular home garden and local market varieties.

MUSKMELON—(Continued)**GEORGIA 47**

We produced a small stock of this new strain highly resistant to downy and powdery mildew and moderately resistant to aphid. We are placing this small production in extensive field trials. We have a larger production planned for 1954 and should the results come up to our expectations we will then be in a position to offer a quantity.

new variety, it is well worth a trial for comparison with varieties you are now growing.

HALE'S BEST No. 36 84 Days

Firm, almost round, completely netted. Perhaps the most beautiful of all. Thick solid bright salmon flesh. Excellent texture and flavor. Small seed cavity. Good medium distance shipper.

HALE'S BEST, JUMBO 86 Days

This local, market medium distance shipper is the largest Hale's Best. Thick, firm, bright orange flesh of real quality. Slightly ribbed rind and fine net. An attractive melon.

HONEY ROCK 85 Days

This is a handsome variety. The flesh is extremely thick, salmon colored. The shape is round, with coarse netting, slate colored background. It is early, prolific and if not already acquainted with this

IMPERIAL 45 (Powdery Mildew Resistant) 87 Days

Standard long distance shipper. Picked at full slip it will withstand shipping thousands of miles. Firm bright orange flesh, small seed cavity, sweet flavor, fine solid net, beautiful.

IROQUOIS—Resistant to Fusarium Wilt 90 Days

This new resistant, medium size Bender type was developed by Dr. Munger of Cornell University. High quality, thick, deep orange flesh, prominent ribs, heavy netting, with thin tough rind. Ripens about the same time as Bender. The only variety on our list to grow on land infected with fusarium wilt.

SHOON'S HARD SHELL 90 Days

This Bender-type melon is especially valuable because of the hard shell which permits long distance shipping. Fruits are 6½" long by 5½" through the center, covered with coarse netting and deeply ribbed. Skin yellow, flesh salmon-colored, sweet and of medium fine grain.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

WATERMELON

A packet will plant about 10 hills, an ounce 50 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. In Water Melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well drained hills of earth, about 8 feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

CONGO

90 Days

Bred for resistance to Anthracnose, but not immune. Firm tough rind, fine grained flesh makes this variety particularly adapted to southern shipping. Fruits are oblong, blocky, dark green faintly striped with a lighter green. Under ideal conditions produces very large melons. Seeds white with black tips.

with a darker blue-green color, bottom of the melon being a deep yellow. Rind very tough. Good shipper. Excellent quality red flesh Very heavy bearer.

DIXIE QUEEN

85 Days

(White Seeded Cuban Queen)

A fine quality, prolific, shipping type, very popular in the South and can be grown here in the North. Fruits nearly round, light green striped with darker green, weighing 20 to 30 lbs., rind thin but tough. Flesh is deep red, sweet and crisp.

FAIRFAX

85 Days

An extraordinarily fine shipping melon, well suited for either local use or long distance shipping. Quite large, it is long and cylindrical with blunt ends. Attractively striped, light and dark green, rind is thin, but quite strong. Its sparkling scarlet flesh is solid, of good texture, and of high sugar content, with excellent flavor. Weight around 35 lbs. A heavy producer.

EARLY CANADA

75 Days

Recommended for use in the North where the growing season is short. Fruits medium size, nearly round, 8½ to 10 inches in diameter. Grayish green with fine green veining. Flesh is bright red and good quality.

GARRISON

85 Days

Very popular in the South for trucking and local markets but too tender for long distance shipping. Fruits large, 35 to 38 pounds, long ivory with dark green stripes and fine green veins. Rind thin and tender; flesh bright red, fine texture and good flavor.

FLORIDA GIANT (Cannon

Ball Black, Diamond) 90 Days

An exceptionally firm quality melon, bred especially for long distance shipping. Bright glossy dark green rind withstands the difficulties of shipping. Unusually prolific. Weight 35 to 40 pounds. Sometimes called Texas Giant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET

63 Days

All America Gold Medal for 1951. Fulfills the need for a cantaloupe sized watermelon. Far superior to former midget varieties. Weight about three pounds, bright red flesh, light green color with a light sugar content. **GOOD EATING!** This splendid variety should be in every home garden.

BLACK DIAMOND SPECIAL

(Yellow Belly Strain) 90 Days

Similar to regular Black Diamond

WATERMELON—(Continued)**WONDER****85 Days**

Large, dark green, oblong fruits. Flesh rich red, sweet and fine textured. Not recommended for shipping, as the rind is tender. This comparatively new, large oblong variety is recommended for home and nearby markets.

CITRON—Preserving

For preserves and candied fruit. Produces an abundance of round, green fruits, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh is white, firm and solid. Seeds red. Not good to eat in the raw state.

MUSHROOM

CULTURE. Complete cultural directions will accompany each brick.

Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn

By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and fine flavored

mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on the wild spawn, either French or English.

MUSTARD

A packet will sow 50 feet of row, an ounce 200 feet.

CULTURE. This quick growing plant is raised chiefly for greens which are fully as healthful and nourishing as spinach. Seed may be sown as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in rows 18 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows, water freely. Mustard runs to seed quickly so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

Southern Giant Curled

Popular in the South because of its vigorous growth, hardiness and good quality. Plants are upright

growing, about 2 feet tall; leaves are large, light green tinged with yellow and much crimped and frilled at the edges.

OKRA OR GUMBO

A packet will sow 15 feet of row, an ounce 50 feet.

Used for thickening and flavoring soup, also in catsup and other relishes. It is also used as a vegetable and is commonly grown in the south where it is very popular. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed and are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long.

CULTURE. Sow in the open when the ground is thoroughly warmed, in this latitude about June 1st, 4 or 5 seeds to the foot, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin to about 15 inches apart and keep thoroughly cultivated.

CLEMSON SPINELESS**55 Days**

Similar to Perkin's Mammoth, but spineless. Very uniform, 4 feet tall; highly productive; pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged and of high quality.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod

This prolific and early variety is used almost exclusively by soup canners. Pods are 4 to 5 inches long, slightly corrugated, deep green color and of fine quality.

**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

ONION

A packet will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Onions require a rich soil and where manure is used it should be plowed under in the fall so as to be thoroughly mixed with the ground before the seed is sown. Cultivate the ground *thoroughly as early in the spring as possible*. Sow in rows 14 inches apart, setting the drill so seed will be one-half inch deep. Cultivate with wheel hoe as soon as rows can be seen which should be followed in a few days with a second hoeing, after which weeding should be carefully done.

As soon as ripe the bulbs should be gathered into rows and the tops cut off when dry. Do not store in large piles. Store in crates allowing air circulation or spread in dry place.



EXTRA EARLY YELLOW ONION

GUNSON'S EXTRA EARLY YELLOW

Remarkable for its vigor and productiveness. Will ripen down at least two weeks earlier than the earliest strains of Yellow Globe Danvers. Bulbs are semi-globe in shape, flesh white, skin deep auburn. Recommended for sections where blight is prevalent and an early maturing onion is desirable. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in their praise.

GUNSON'S SPECIAL YELLOW GLOBE (See Photo Page 35)

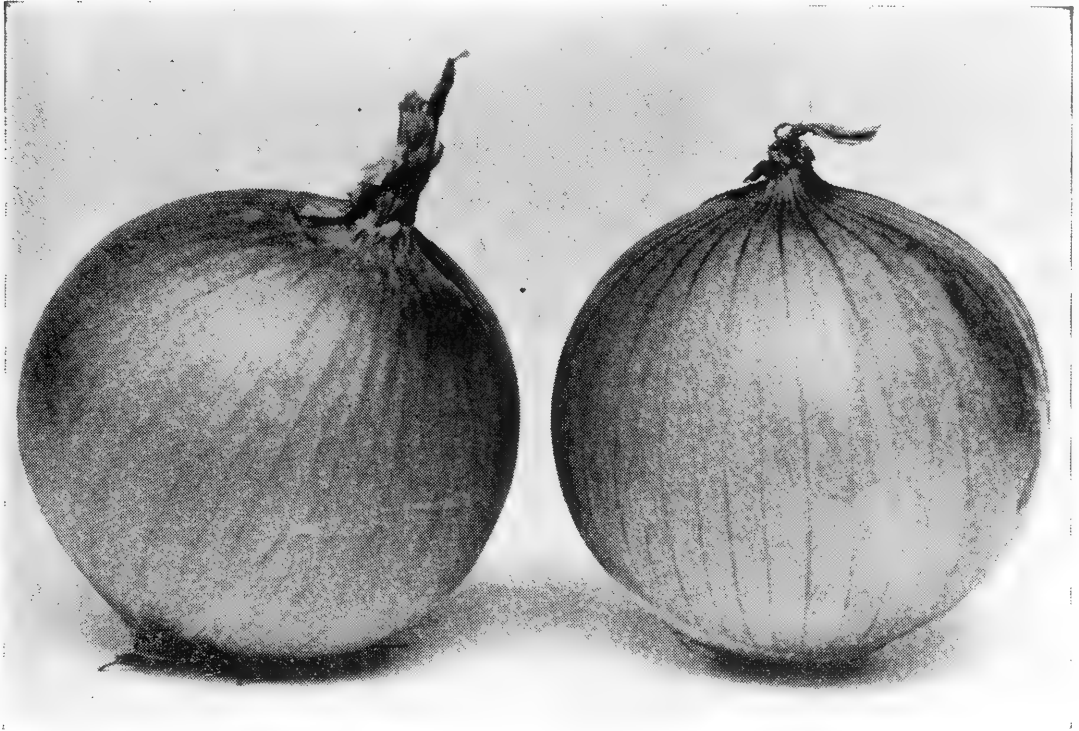
A new Yellow Globe onion maturing four or five days earlier than other varieties of Yellow Globe. The bulbs carry extra layer of outer skin, making it easy to handle and an excellent variety for long season storage. We have made selections of this strain for the past several years and offer same to our customers feeling sure it will give universal satisfaction.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

ONION—(Continued)

GUNSON SWEET SPANISH NO. 6

After several years of reselecting and refining in the production fields of Colorado, we are pleased to offer what we believe to be the finest Sweet Spanish for growers and shippers. The bulbs are large, perfect globe shape and have the small neck which curves down excellently. Heavy, protective coat of deep yellowish-brown skin. Flesh is white, fine-grained and has mild pleasing flavor. Produces tremendous tonnage per acre and stores exceptionally well over entire winter with low shrinkage.



GUNSON'S SPECIAL YELLOW GLOBE ONION

Japanese or Ebenezer

A large somewhat flattened onion with a yellow skin and white firm flesh. It matures in 90 days, will keep longer than any other onion and is one of the best sorts for winter storage. Used extensively for growing sets particularly where an extra early maturing set is required.

LONG WHITE BUNCHING

This variety of onions is used only for bunching. **They do not form bulbs.** The onions grow in clusters of 3 to 5. Plants grow stiff and upright, the bleached portion often 6 inches long. Sown in the spring they will produce long green onions early in the summer. If sown later and given a little protection, they can be wintered over to produce beautiful long green onions early in the spring.

BELTSVILLE BUNCHING

Originated by Dr. Jones of the U.S.D.A. A vigorous hardy white skinned perennial with a mild flavor. Has resistance to pink-root and smut and is immune to "yellow dwarf." Generally sowed in early fall for wintering over. Producing handsome "bunch" onions in the spring.

Had some of your Cherry Belle Radish last year and we had good results.

THOMAS J. MOHER, Sault Ste Marie

ONION—(Continued)

ROCHESTER BRONZE GLOBE

This onion is the result of a natural cross followed by several years of selection to secure a true globe type. Finest quality, hard flesh, excellent for storage and has given outstanding yields. The outer skin is a rich bronze color, firmly fixed and very attractive when packed in mesh sacks. Don't fail to try at least 1 acre of this onion. We know that this will mean a repeat order.

Southport Red Globe

Medium early and one of the best keepers. Bulbs medium to large and true globe shape. Skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, fine grained tender and mild.

BRIGHAM—YELLOW GLOBE

A strain of Southport Yellow Globe selected to produce onions with a deeper skin color. A storage type onion that is grown extensively in nearly all muck areas. Very solid, globe shaped. Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities. Sometimes called "Michigan Globe."

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

An abundant yielder, producing handsome uniformly globe shaped bulbs of large size. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor. We have by years of careful selection and breeding, produced a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

ONION—SUPER BRONZE (New)

This onion is a result of many years of reselection from Rochester Bronze Globe, with one natural cross. For those desiring LARGER Bronze Onions we suggest this stock. Extra good color with the same long keeping qualities as the original strain. This NEW variety has been thoroughly tested for two years by commercial growers in conjunction with our trials. For onion growers interested in late keeping storage onions, we suggest a substantial trial as this stock produces larger onions and therefore greater yields.

IOWA No. 44

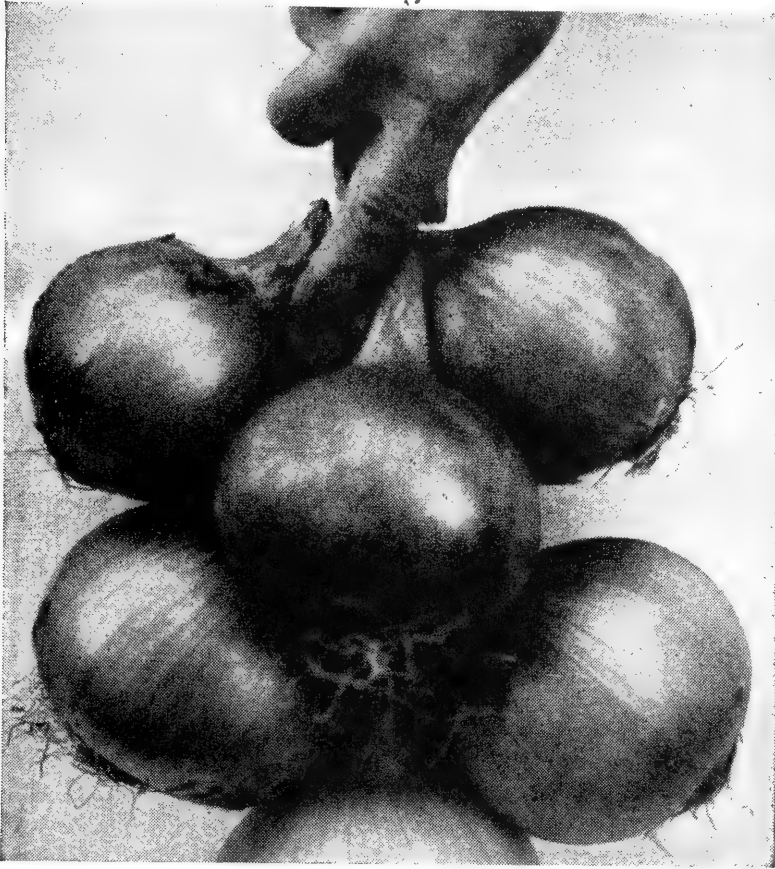
The seed we offer is grown from carefully selected bulbs of the original strain. Very solid, globe shaped, good color and fine keeping qualities.

UTAH SWEET SPANISH (See Photo Page 37)

This finely bred strain is steadily increasing in popularity on account of its large size, attractive yellowish brown covering and excellent flavor. Bulbs are globe shaped and when grown under favorable conditions often weigh two pounds. They possess a delicious mild flavor and keep very well.

Our onion seed has long been recognized for high yield, uniformity of quality and excellent storability of the product. Bulbs for stock seed are carefully selected by trained specialists, for trueness to type and uniformity. Particular stress is placed on keeping qualities. Detailed personal supervision in selection of bulbs and growing operations assure ever continuing superiority in all respects.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

ONION—(Continued)**UTAH SWEET SPANISH ONION****White Portugal or American Silverskin**

An early white flat onion of good size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market and a good keeper. Matures about 10 days earlier than Southport White Globe. Because of its fine flavor, is a favorite for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles.

WHITE SWEET SPANISH

This is a new introduction of a *white* Sweet Spanish Onion to fulfill the demand of the shipper and large grower. Attractive pure white, large uniform globe shape, small necks that cure down excellently and stores over a long period. Fine quality, mild flavor, combined with outstanding yield.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

In talking with Mr. Stambaugh this month, he tells me that the Extra Early Yellow Globe onion that he bought from us last year, yielded 1100 bushels to the acre and he is very well pleased.

FRANK PITZEN, Richland Co., Ohio

We were very well pleased with the Rochester Bronze onion seed we bought of you last year. We still have the onions in storage and they are keeping good.

GERALD BATTJES, Hudsonville, Mich.

HYBRID ONIONS

This new development in Onions is as yet in its infancy. Much experimental work has been done by the U.S.D.A., various State Colleges and many seedsmen. Trial plantings of developments from these various sources indicate that hybridization of onion is definitely to be desired and that long strides in that direction have been taken. It is our conviction though that in the next five years much will be learned and developments will be much greater than they have been to date.

After much work and thorough testing we are now pleased to offer what we have found to be the best.

MARKET HYBRID

Of the Early Yellow Globe Class and designed for early sale or short term storage. A very heavy yielder of remarkably uniform, large bulbs, good skin coverage of pale brown color.

STORAGE HYBRID

Of the Brigham Class and designed and tested for long term storage. A medium large bulb with very good shape and a good skin. Has a wide range of adaptability and stores well.



ONION SEED PRODUCTION

Picture above shows critical hand selection of the best bulbs for use in producing our Onion seed.

**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

PARSLEY

A packet will sow 50 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

In addition to its value for flavoring and garnishing, parsley is now considered a real food. The leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles.

CULTURE. It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to 2 inches in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

EVERGREEN (Double Curled)

70 Days

Strong growing with large dense dark green foliage. Compound leaves rather coarsely cut but closely curled. Definitely more frost resistant than other varieties. Very uniform. Well adapted to market garden and home garden use. The earliest parsley of all.

Hamburg

90 Days

The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape.

Flesh white, a little dry and in flavor is similar to celeriac. The foliage is practically the same as that of Plain Parsley. The roots can be dug late in the fall and stored in sand for winter use. Extensively used for flavoring soups and stews.

Moss Curled or Extra Triple Curled

75 Days

A vigorous, compact growing variety with finely cut, deep green leaves so tightly curled that it looks like moss. Unusually decorative for table use.

PARSNIP

A packet will sow about 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet, 3 to 4 lbs. for an acre.

The value of the parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE. They do best in a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow, and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills 2 feet to 2½ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and when well up, thin the plants to about 4 inches apart in the rows.

For best results, obtain fresh seed each season.

HOLLOW CROWN—

THICK SHOULDER 130 Days

We have an exceptionally fine strain of this popular variety. Roots, 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, smooth white skin. Its sweetness and tenderness are increased by moderate freezing.

SMOOTH WHITE

130 Days

Roots smooth, attractive light color and evenly tapered. Slightly longer and not as broad a shoulder as Hollow Crown. Does not discolor as quickly out of ground as most other varieties.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

PEAS

A packet will sow about 20 feet of row, a pound 100 feet, two to four bushels per acre.

For best results peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and should be sown as early as the condition of the soil will permit. The seed should be planted at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts. All varieties growing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high will do better if staked or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. It is best to sow early, medium and late kinds at the same time in order to obtain a succession. A succession can also be obtained by making successive plantings of a desirable variety but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. *The crop should always be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.*



FREEZONIAN PEAS

First Early Varieties

FREEZONIAN—NEW 62 Days

Early quick freeze variety. Wrinkled seed. Developed especially for freezing, this splendid **Wilt Resistant** variety was an All America Bronze Medal winner for 1948. It has 30-inch, dark, medium heavy vines producing 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch blunt ended dark green pods bearing 6 to 8 excellent tender peas. The skin does not peel or loosen in freezing.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS

60 Days

The largest podded of any of the early dwarf varieties. Especially uniform in size, growth and maturity. The large dark green pods are borne in abundance and well filled with extra large tender peas of superior quality. Seeds creamy yellow, large, wrinkled.

Last summer I had the nicest garden around here. It was my first attempt to plant a garden and a very successful one. I really can't take the credit for my garden, it must be your excellent seed.

MRS. S. FRUCHTER, Washington Co., Vt.

PEAS—(Continued)—First Early Varieties**Little Marvel****64 Days**

We consider this the finest dwarf variety for the home garden. Vines are dark green, 18 to 20 inches tall and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended and packed full with peas of medium size, dark green in color and very tender and sweet. Seeds are squarish, wrinkled, green.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR 59 Days

An excellent early dwarf variety. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green and very productive. Pods 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, plump, straight and blunt ended. Seeds green, medium size, wrinkled.

THOMAS LAXTON 60 Days

The choice of the first early varieties. Vine 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, similar to that of Gradus but darker in color, hardier and more productive. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, blunt ended and well filled with large tender peas which retain their sweetness and pleasing flavor until they begin to harden. Seeds large, wrinkled, creamy yellow green.

**WORLD'S RECORD PEAS****WORLD'S RECORD****55 Days**

This wrinkled pea is one of the earliest large podded sorts and is really an improved, earlier type of Gradus. Vines grow 24 to 30 inches tall, with a profusion of broad, pointed dark pods, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, filled with large peas. Just a few days later than Mammoth Podded Extra Early and earlier than Laxton's Progress.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

PEAS — Second Early Varieties

ALDERMAN

75 Days

Vines 4½ to 5 feet high, dark green, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long containing 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled, green.

DWARF ALDERMAN

72 Days

Vines dwarf, 2 feet, vigorous, very productive with large well filled dark green pods usually 8 or 9 large peas. Delicious and tender. This new variety is sure to become the favorite with growers who object to the tall vines of the regular Alderman strain.

Prince Edward

76 Days

The largest podded pea ever produced. As the name implies, this pea is of English origin. At the leading agricultural shows it has always taken first prize. There is a constantly increasing demand for large podded peas on account of the saving of time in picking. The Prince Edward produces pods 7 inches long and upwards, containing 8 to 13 dark green peas of finest quality and flavor. Vines are exceedingly thrifty and free from blight or mildew, 5 to 6 feet high and enormously productive. Seeds wrinkled green.

TELEPHONE—DARK PODDED

73 Days

Vines 4 to 4½ feet tall, dark green leaves, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, dark green in color, containing 8 to 10 very large peas of light green color and unexcelled quality. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled, green.

VICTORY FREEZER—NEW

66 Days

All America Bronze Medal Winner. Wrinkled seed. A really excellent deep freeze variety that can be cropped at practically one picking. It is **Wilt Resistant** with 6 to 8 closely placed peas in blunt double 3 to 3½-inch pods. Vines are about 29 inches, medium heavy and have foliage of about the richest dark green color we have seen in peas.

PEPPER

A packet of seed will produce 75 plants, an ounce 1000 plants.

ANAHEIM (CHILI)

78 Days

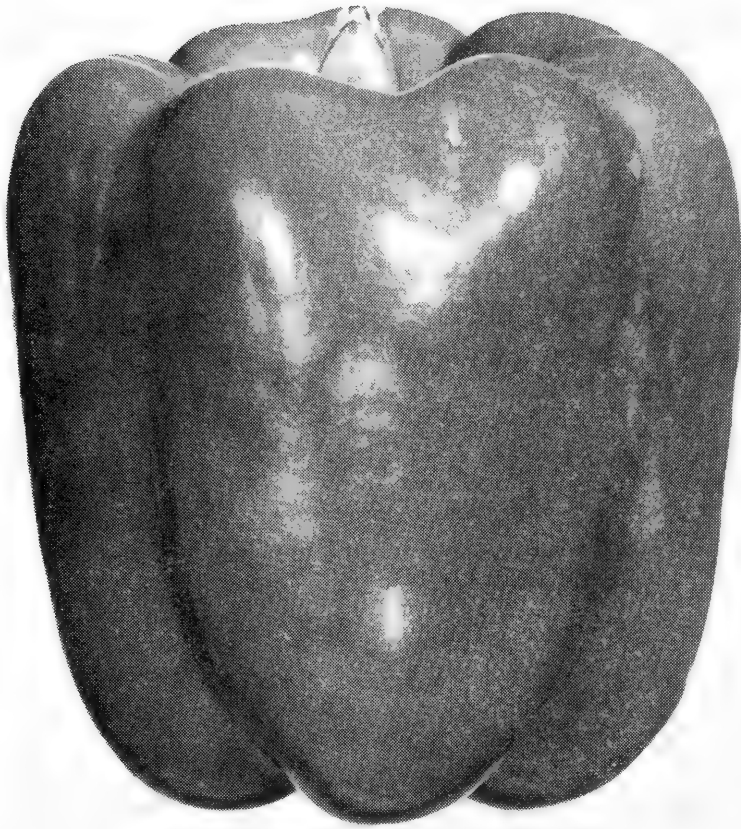
A medium hot variety particularly adapted to the south and southwest. Used on a large scale commercially for both drying and canning. Plant about two feet high. Fruits long and narrow, 6 to 8 inches long by 1½ inch at shoulder, tapering to a point. Deep green becoming rich scarlet.

CALIFORNIA WONDER (Sweet) (See Photo Page 44)

74 Days

An early and most productive strain. Plants shorter and stockier than most strains of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, 4 to 5 inches long, often 4 inches across, with flesh ⅜ of an inch thick.

PEPPER—(Continued)



FLORIDA GIANT PEPPER

ROYAL WONDER**70 Days**

This early, prolific strain of California Wonder Pepper is our own development with many generations of selective inbreeding in its background. We think it is just about the best marketing strain in the trade. Plants are sturdy and upright in habit and make a little smaller and more compact growth than regular California Wonder. The handsome deep green fruits ripen to bright crimson and are

very uniform and blocky; mostly four-celled with very thick walls which are free of crumpling. While our Royal Wonder is relatively early, it yields well over a long period.

FLORIDA GIANT**75 Days**

A fine selection of California Wonder, particularly adapted to Florida. Plant about 30 inches tall, hardy and vigorous. Fruits large, square and four lobed.

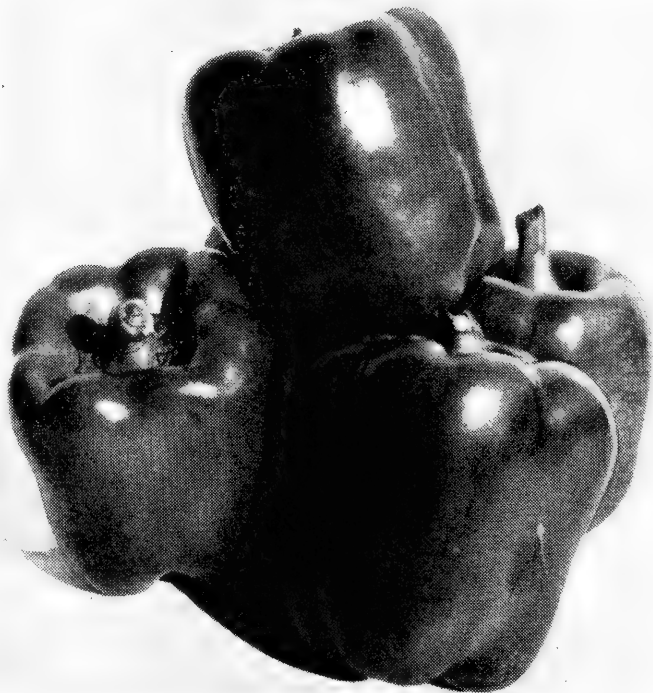
**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

PEPPER—(Continued)**HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX PEPPER****HUNGARIAN
YELLOW WAX
PEPPER (Hot)****60 Days**

A very early pepper used for Market Garden or home use. Plants small but very productive. Fruits 6-7 inches long, thick, tapered, and smooth. Fruits are light yellow, becoming bright red when mature. Flesh thick and pungent.

**LONG RED
CAYENNE (Hot)****68 Days**

A medium early variety especially adapted for drying. Fruits are 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. Deep green when young and bright red when ripe. Flesh strong and pungent.

**PEPPER—CALIFORNIA WONDER**

Your Marketer cucumbers were even more beautiful than those in catalog. The finest, earliest and most uniform of any we ever had. Got fancy prices for most every bushel of them.

FRANK DOTY, Van Buren Co., Mich.

PEPPER—(Continued)

WORLD BEATER

70 Days

Our most valuable standard early shipping variety. Fruit 5 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Deep green turning to bright red, 3 to 4 lobed. Widely used in the south.

YOLO WONDER (New) Resistant to tobacco mosaic

75 Days

A new California Wonder type. Highly resistant to tobacco mosaic disease and in addition produces almost 100% pendant fruits. The fruits therefore are protected to a great extent by the large leaves. A rather short bush. The fruit is four lobed and blocky. Very similar to California Wonder. Particularly adapted to the south and southwest.

PUMPKIN

A packet will plant 10 hills; an ounce 30 hills; 4 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Sow late in May in this latitude, in hills spaced 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Allow 5 to 6 seeds per hill and cover with not more than one inch of soil. When plants are large enough to handle, discard all but 2 plants in each hill.

BIG TOM—or CONNECTICUT FIELD

115 Days

Fruits 12" long, 14" in diameter and weigh about 20 lbs., sometimes much larger. Skin smooth and hard; stem and flesh deep orange-yellow. Excellent flavor for pies, cooking soft and tender. For table use and stock feeding, no more profitable variety can be grown.

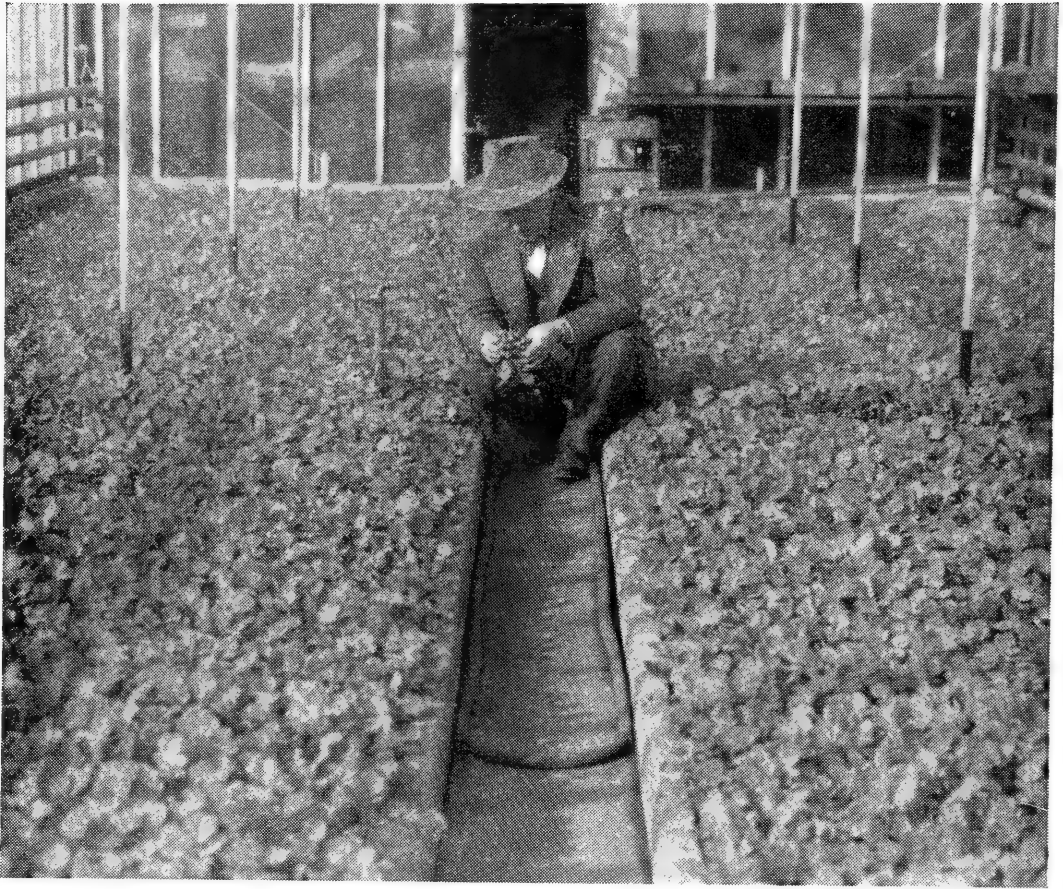
PIE or SMALL SUGAR

110 Days

A handsome, small, reddish-orange pumpkin, ribbed and slightly flattened. Flesh, thick, deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. Size 8 to 10 inches. One of the best varieties to grow for roadside trade.



PIE or SMALL SUGAR PUMPKIN



CHERRY BELLE RADISH—grown by Henry Miller, Rochester, N. Y.
Note good stand and uniformity

RADISH

A packet will sow 20 feet of row, an ounce 100 feet, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. In growing radishes the soil should be finely prepared and quite rich. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up about an inch, thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are necessary for best results. Dusting the ground with lime or gypsum before the seed comes up will help keep away the flies and prevent injury by maggots.

CAVALIER

22 Days

A very fine outdoor and forcing, short top scarlet globe radish. Remains in good eating condition for a long period of time. True olive shape with thin tap root. Especially good and uniform on muck soils.

CHERRY BELLE—(New) All-American Selection.

21 Days

Outstanding as a round radish and will stand a considerable length of time without becoming pithy. Beautiful scarlet color, short top and because of its roundness, it is desirable for greenhouse use. Seed uniform.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

RADISH—(Continued)**COMET****25 Days**

Globe shaped bunching or topping radish. Skin bright cherry red. Flesh unusually firm and crisp. Tops slightly larger than Early Scarlet Globe Short Top. Remains firm longer than most early globe types.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE NO. 1**22 Days**

A very special new strain of SHORT TOP SCARLET GLOBE. Bred and selected for use in northern muck areas or for planting on high land during hot weather when a short top is desirable. Tops 2½ to 3 inches. Roots mostly round, skin rich bright scarlet, flesh crisp and firm.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Forcing**Strain—Short Top—Rescreened****23 Days**

Its bright scarlet color, handsome shape, small tap root and ideal size, combine to make this one of the most desirable as well as the most popular of the early table radishes. Until they are nearly an inch in diameter, the flesh is mild and crisp. They are at their best when not quite fully grown. Recommended for greenhouse forcing. This variety used extensively in the southern muck areas where it has proved its superiority over all other strains.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE,**Medium Top****24 Days**

This strain is almost identical to our Early Scarlet Globe, except that the roots are a trifle olive in shape and the tops are a little longer. Preferred by many for out-

door culture on account of the larger tops.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP,**White Tipped****25 Days**

One of the most popular of the early turnip-shaped varieties for the home garden. The upper part of the root is rich crimson red and the lower part snow white, making an attractive combination. The roots grow 1½ inches in diameter without becoming pithy.

FRONTIER (NEW)**23 Days**

A new radish bred and selected expressly for the prepackaging trade. Will grow a trifle larger than Scarlet Globe Short Top, remaining firm long after other varieties have become pithy. A round, short-top variety, brilliant red in color, with white, crisp flesh. Adaptable to machine topping. Very attractive when washed, topped and packed in cellophane. Ships and carries well to distant markets.

ICICLE**29 Days**

Excellent greenhouse or outdoor strain. Particularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small, roots long-tapered, very white throughout. Of good quality until 5 to 6 inches long and half-inch thick or larger. Mild and fine flavor.

ICICLE, SHORT TOP**27 Days**

An early-maturing strain, highly recommended for growing on muck or for forcing under glass. Tops decidedly shorter than our regular Icicle. Roots cylindrical and of fine, waxy-white color. We highly recommend this strain.

FOR CURRENT PRICES SEE THE ENCLOSED LIST

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

A packet will sow 20 feet of row, an ounce 75 feet, 7 to 8 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Prefer a light, rich, deep soil. Uneven and ill shaped roots are caused by coarse or fresh manure and should be avoided. Sow early and deep as you would for parsnip. Roots are hardy and may remain out all winter but deteriorate rapidly if not dug early in spring. Store well in pit or cellar for winter use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

SPINACH

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 200 feet, 10 to 14 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Spinach requires rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills about 16 inches apart and thin to 3 inches apart in the rows when the leaves are an inch wide. In the North, the seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection but in the North when planted in the fall for spring use, the plants should be protected with a light covering of leaves or straw.

AMERICA (New)

50 Days

Silver medal winner for 1951 All America selections. A summer spinach of the Bloomsdale Longstanding type. Plant height 6 inches. Width 10 to 12 inches. Very thick leaved, glossy, dark green, well savoyed, excellent yield. Slow growing variety, approximately 5 days later than our regular Longstanding. Will stand 5 to 8 days at maturity without seeding. An excellent hot weather Spinach.

uable for fall planting and sections where blight is prevalent. Also a good shipper as it stands well when cut.

VIKING (Heavy Pack)

45 Days

The best of the smooth leaved varieties, excellent for spring sowing, grows rapidly and stands longer without bolting. Closely resembles Giant Thick leaf but leaves are darker and more blistered.

OLD DOMINION,

Long Standing Blight Resistant

40 Days

This new Spinach is a cross between Blight Resistant Savoy and King of Denmark. It combines the large dark green crumpled leaf of the Savoy with the long standing ability of King of Denmark. Val-

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT

40 Days

A Savoy-leaved type, developed at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Upstanding, vigorous plants but seeds rather early. Especially recommended for fall planting and blight infested soil. Resistant also to mosaic.

I had your Red Cabbage last year. It was the nicest Red I ever grew. It kept perfect and the broker said it was the nicest Red cabbage he had received this winter.

CARL BILGER, Wayne Co., N. Y.

SPINACH—(Continued)

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE SPINACH—DARK GREEN

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE (Dark Green)**42 Days**

A strain of Norfolk or Bloomsdale Savoy that has rapidly become the most popular Spinach grown. The leaves are very large, thick and heavy, deep green in color, very much crumpled and of the best quality. On account of the large size of the leaves it will practically double the yield of the older kinds.

SQUASH

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

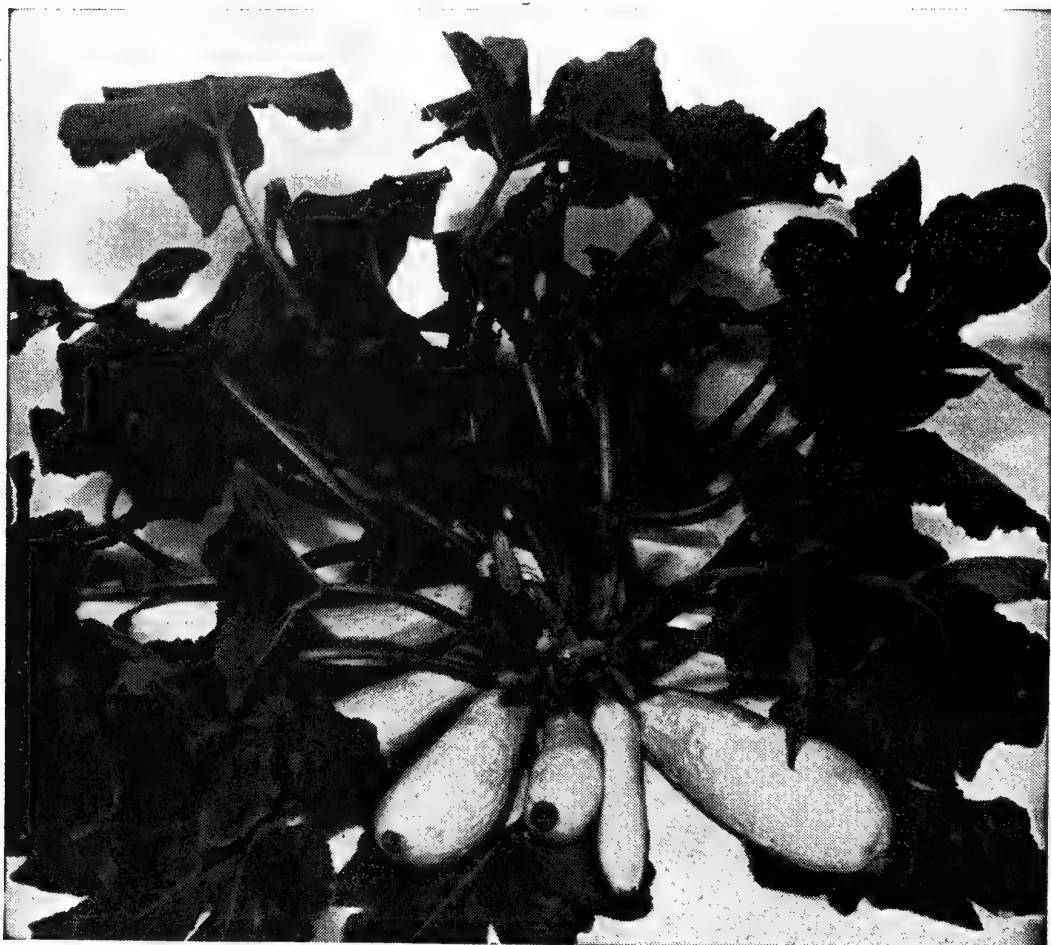
CULTURE. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 to 10. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Unlike the Winter Squashes, these are suitable for use only when young and are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (See Photo Page 50)**50 Days**

A new strain, a week or 10 days earlier than other straightnecks. Plants are true bush, medium size, very productive. Fruits rather small, only slightly warted, 4 to 6 inches long by 1 to 1¾ inches at market size—9 to 12 inches long at maturity. Quality excellent.

SQUASH — (Continued) Summer Varieties**EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH****CASERTA****58 Days**

An early bush vegetable marrow-type squash, producing fruits several days earlier than Cocozelle. Its dwarf growing and strong plant structure together with its deeply serrated leaves, make it more than commonly resistant to wind. Grayish green, striped brokenly with darker green. Edible in 40 days. Full maturity of 15 inches in 60 days. Very prolific.

At full maturity stripes turn to dark green and orange. Good shipper and market type. Edible in 38 days, full maturity 18 x 5 inches in 65 days.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK**55 Days**

The most widely used of the summer varieties. Our strain has been developed for minimum of wartiness and rib.—its butter yellow color at the edible stage, and its incredibly prolific quality. Holds and displays well on the market, an excellent shipper. Widely used in the South. Marketable in 35 days. Full size and maturity 55 days.

COCOZELLE**65 Days**

A member of the vegetable marrow family. Vines of bush habit. This striped dark and light green squash is a real delicacy when young.

SQUASH—(Continued) Winter Varieties

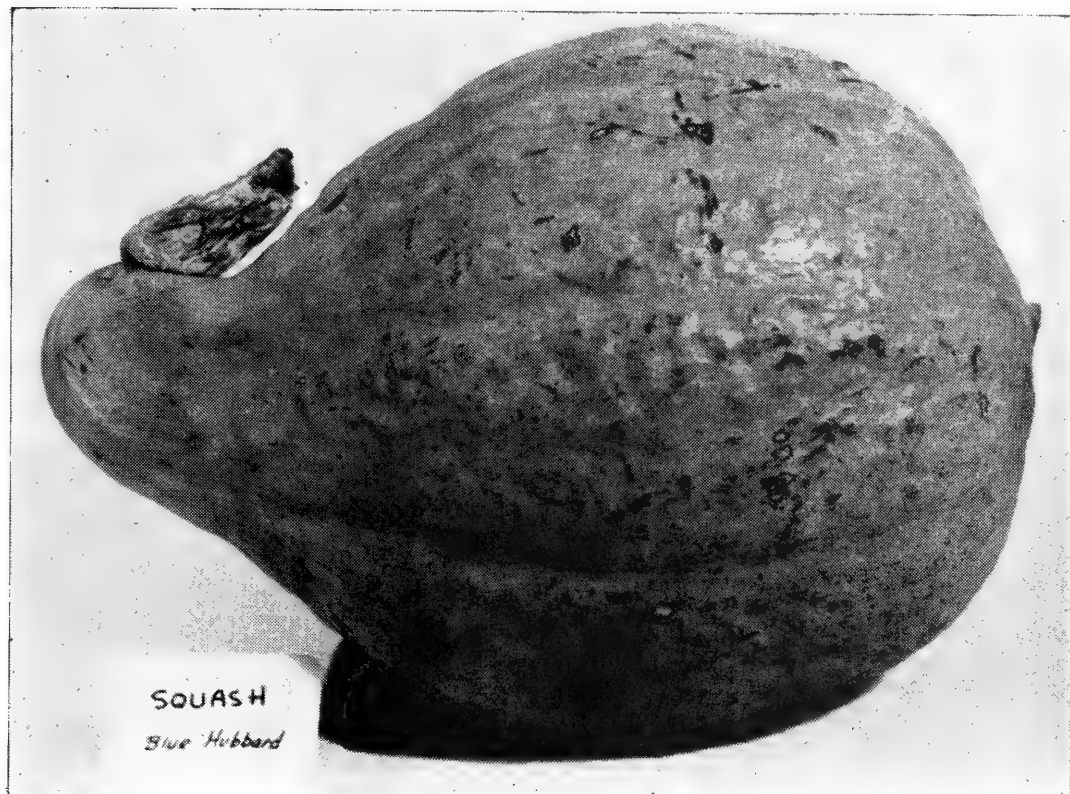
A packet will plant 6 to 8 hills, an ounce 25 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

BLUE HUBBARD—New England Strain**110 Days**

Fruit large, blue-gray, long and pointed at both ends. A fine winter keeper and the popular type of Blue Hubbard for Boston market. Flesh thick, deep yellow, fine flavor and texture.

BLUE HUBBARD**110 Days**

An extra large type of Hubbard squash but having a light blue skin. Flesh is deep yellow, very thick, of excellent flavor and cooks drier than the green Hubbard.

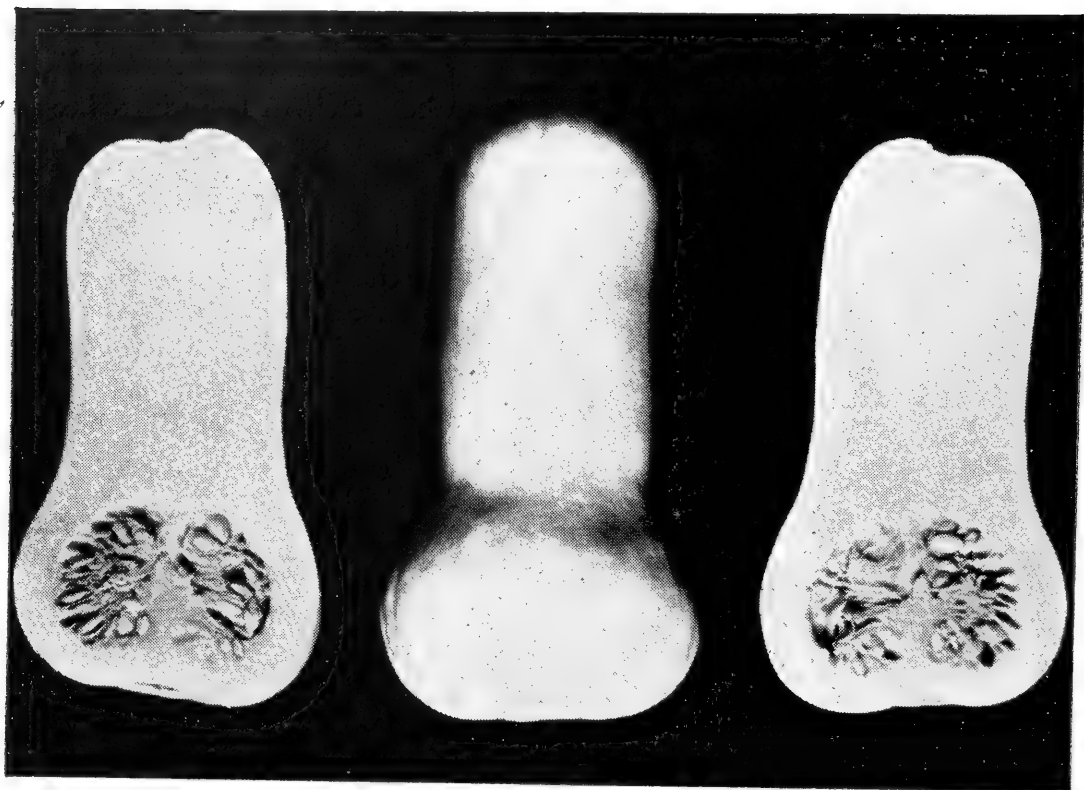


BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH

BOSTON MARROW**97 Days**

One of the most popular canning varieties. It is an abundant producer on husky, vigorous vines. Rich reddish orange skin is hard and somewhat roughened. An excellent keeper. Salmon-yellow flesh is moist, thick, fine grained and of good flavor. Full maturity in 95 to 100 days. An excellent tonnage yielder.

**5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

SQUASH — (Continued) Winter Varieties**BUTTERNUT SQUASH—NOTE SMALL SEED CAVITY****BUTTERCUP****100 Days**

(See Photo Page 53)

A small winter squash of fine quality, weighing 4 to 5 lbs. Dark green in color with gray markings, flattened with turbaned blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry, sweet and of very smooth texture. A very small seed cavity which can be removed very readily with the blossom end. This new addition to the squash family will please the most critical.

squash. Fruits yellowish-brown, bottle shaped, 10 to 12 inches long, 4 to 5 inches at largest diameter. The flesh is yellow, dry, sweet and of excellent flavor. Very small seed cavity. A prolific bearer and a good keeper.

Our special strain of this Squash is being constantly reselected and becomes more popular each year with the Commercial Grower and Home Gardener. Superior eating and storage qualities are giving Commercial Growers increased markets and sales.

BUTTERNUT**95 Days**

A new fine quality, early winter

We had wonderful results with your Rochester Bronze onion this year.
H. A. HORNER & SONS, Union Grove, Wis.

It might interest you to know that our 355 corn crop hit 100 bushels to the acre. It has proven to be superior to any other variety we have sown.

TOTTEN BROS., Cuba, N. Y.

SQUASH — (Continued) Winter Varieties**BUTTERNUT SQUASH****DELICIOUS (Green)****103 Days**

An early winter squash of excellent quality maturing in 103 days and is by some preferred to the Hubbard. Fruit heart shaped of medium size, skin dark green, moderately hard but thin. Flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow. Even when immature this squash is of very fine flavor.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS**103 Days**

Resembles the green Delicious in shape, size and season but the outside skin is of deep orange color. It is a good yielder and of very fine flavor. Valuable for canners because of its color and high starch content.

HUBBARD IMPROVED**108 Days**

Surpassed in quality only by the Delicious, this is the most popular and widely grown of the winter squashes. The fruits weigh 12 to 14 lbs., are round, warted and very dark green. Flesh thick, bright yellow, fine grained and richly flavored. An excellent winter keeper. Our stock is most carefully selected and will be found superior to that put out by most houses.

MAMMOTH TABLE QUEEN (Royal Acorn)**90 Days**

Similar in shape and color but much larger than the original Table Queen. Average 5 inches across and 6 to 7 inches long.

TABLE QUEEN (Acorn or Des Moines)**80 Days**

This extremely prolific little squash because of its convenience for baking and serving in halves, has gained great popularity. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds, are dark green, pointed, acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed, flesh light yellow. Bakes dry and is a fine flavor free from strings.

TOMATO

A packet will produce about 150 plants, an ounce 2000 plants.

All our tomato seed is grown from stocks raised strictly for seed purposes and from seed stock carefully selected. We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.

CULTURE. Tomatoes do best on a light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past. When the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. Give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tie to a trellis or to stakes

TWO NEW GUNSON INTRODUCTIONS

GLADE (New)

77 Days

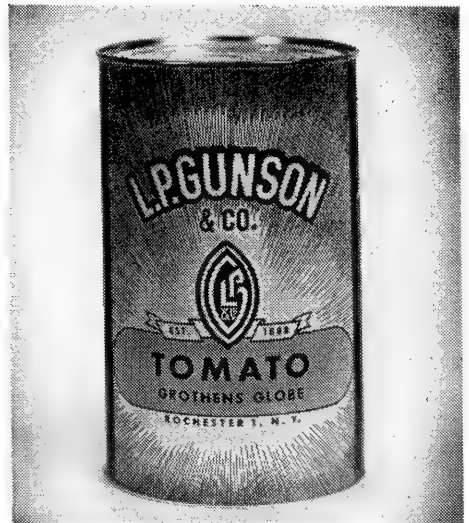
This new prolific variety is our own development with many generations of selective breeding in its background. Has retained the characteristics of Rutgers from which the original selections were made. Plants have heavy stout stems and stand upright with bushy vigorous growth. The foliage is coarse, medium dark green in color and affords extra good fruit protection. Fruits large with good globe shape. Fruits contain small seed cells with thick walls and ripen to a bright red color inside and out. It differs from anything else in larger and BETTER

SIZE OF LIMB FRUITS. A trifle later than Rutgers, this strain was developed in and for Florida. An excellent shipper. Be sure to give Glade a substantial trial.

GROTHEN'S GLOBE—Wilt Resistant

68 Days

The result of a single plant selection from our regular Grothen's Globe. The wilt resistant qualities continue to be a factor in proving the merits of this strain. Identical in fruit and plant type with our regular Grothen's Globe. Not immune to wilt but exhaustive checks show this stock to be very wilt resistant.



TOMATO—(Continued)

HOMESTEAD TOMATO — WILT RESISTANT
Our first production of this new variety.

HOMESTEAD, WILT RESISTANT**71 Days**

A new variety developed by the U.S.D.A. at Charleston, S. C. Similar to Rutgers in type but earlier. Fruits slightly larger, with a semi-determinate vine growth. Very productive under a wide range of conditions. Extensive trials in Florida proved Homestead to ripen firmer than Rutgers when picked green. Has a comparative freedom from internal browning and puffiness. An important addition to the green wrap trade in the South, particularly with its near immunity to Fusarium Wilt.

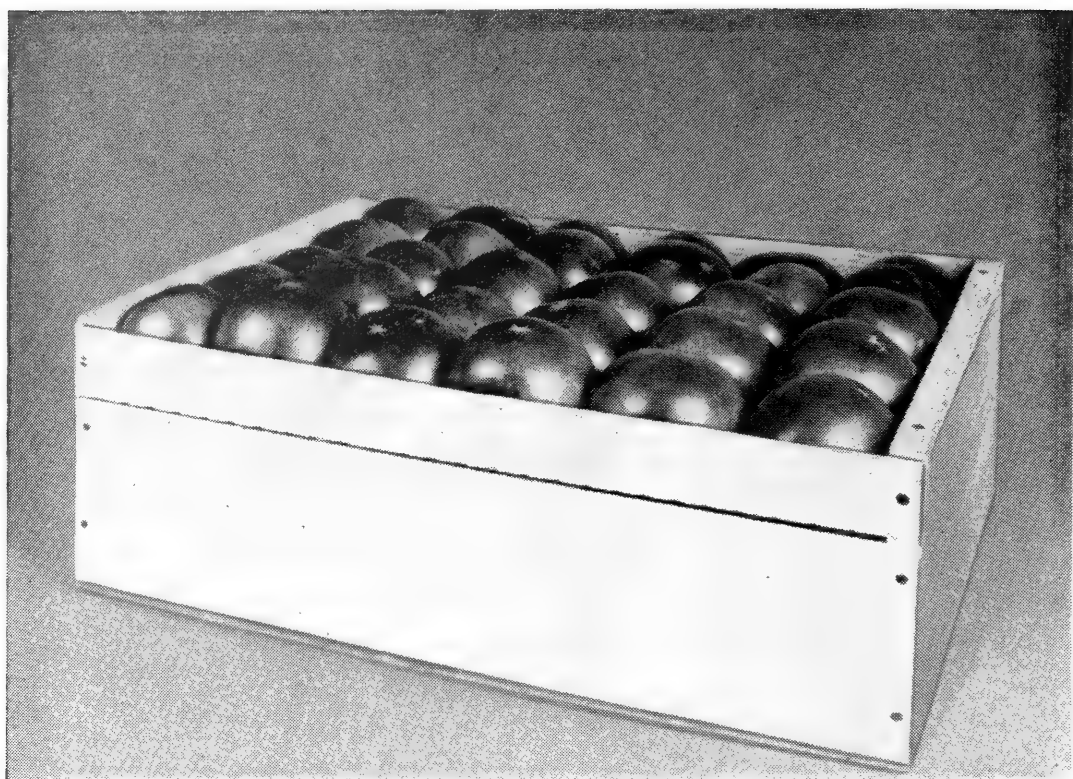
MANALEE (Wilt Resistant)**73 Days**

Another new Florida introduction. Similar to Manalucie, quite disease resistant. Our trials show the fruit size not quite as large as Manalucie, but holds its size throughout. Very dependable.

MANALUCIE (Wilt Resistant)**74 Days**

A new Florida development of exceptional merit. Very large globe shaped scarlet fruits with good vine protection. Extremely disease resistant.

**ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGE
QUANTITIES**

TOMATO—(Continued)

GROTHEN'S GLOBE TOMATO

GROTHEN'S GLOBE

68 Days

cellent yielder.

An important green wrap variety with shippers in Florida and Texas. Early maturing with heavier foliage protection against sun scald. Fruits large, deep scarlet red, globe shaped, solid and smooth. We have developed this Tomato with a good heavy thick wall for long distance shipping. Our stock is noticeably uniform and an ex-

RUTGERS CERTIFIED

75 Days

The most popular variety in nearly all important Tomato growing and shipping areas. Strong compact vine growth, large globe shaped fruits, smooth and thick walled. Widely used as a green wrap shipper in Florida and Texas. Our stock is excellent and warrants a trial.

Unusual care and attention has gone into our Tomato stocks with two guiding principles our constant aim; improving standard varieties and developing new strains. Our seed fields are rogued repeatedly for trueness to type, both in the fruit and the vine. Backed by 64 years of quality seed service, no expense has been spared to maintain and improve our quality. You can purchase our Tomato seed with utmost confidence.

ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

TOMATO—(Continued)**RUTGERS TOMATO****LONGRED****73 to 75 Days**

NOT A LONG TOMATO but a new variety of exceptional merit. Deep Globe fruit ripening from medium early till frost. Fine for market, canning and home use.

MARGLOBE SPECIAL**75 Days**

We offer a superb strain in point of earliness, uniformity and general desirability. Fruits large, smooth, deep scarlet and uniformly globe shaped. The seed we offer is a result of years of selection.

RUTGERS (Wilt Resistant) (New)**72 Days**

The result of a single plant selection giving near immunity to Wilt. Rutgers vine type but not so heavy, yet gives ample protection to the fruits. Bright red, globe shaped fruits. Heavy walls make this strain a good shipper. A trifle earlier than Rutgers.

VALIANT**63 Days**

An extra early, large, smooth tomato that is fast replacing the Earliana types in many sections. Fruits large size, round and smooth, color brilliant scarlet, flesh firm and thick. Valiant has a sparse, open vine, but with proper feeding on heavier soils will develop almost normal coverage. Not recommended as a cannery type.

TOMATO—(Continued)**VALIANT TOMATO****REGAL HYBRID (New) 63 Days**

This is an F₁ hybrid, combining earliness, uniformity and large size in one tomato. Fruits deep scarlet, solid flesh, mild flavor with deep globe shape. Vine medium large with good protection. Outyields all early varieties. Our trials show this new hybrid to be an excellent type for early stake tomatoes.

PERFECTION HYBRID (New) 65 Days

This is an F₂ or second generation hybrid. In our trials it has given the best all around performance of the Early Hybrid tomatoes. Outstanding for its smooth, crack free fruit. Deep globe of a beautiful scarlet red. Produces an abundant crop of meaty tomatoes of excellent flavor.

TURNIP

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet, 2 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. For summer use, sow early in the spring in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about ½ inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the plants appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea beetles and root maggots. When the plants are an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as recommended for beets. For fall and winter use the seed may be planted as late as August.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Market Growers' Strain**55 Days**

The standard Globe Turnip and by far the most popular with market gardeners. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots smooth, globular, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, bright purplish red above, white below. Flesh white, firm, fine grained and tender when young.

WHITE EGG**55 Days**

For the home and market garden. Tops erect, fairly compact, but-leaved. Roots white, smooth and about one-half above ground. Egg-shaped. Becomes 3 inches long and 2¼ inches through. Flesh white, firm, fine-grained and sweet and tender.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

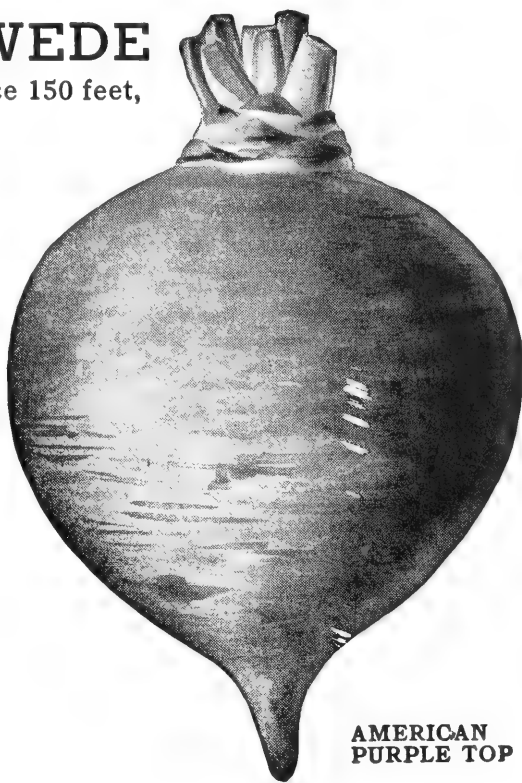
A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet,
1½ pounds per acre.

Although closely related to the turnip, Rutabagas are different in many respects. They grow to a much larger size, the flesh is firmer, milder in flavor and better adapted for winter storage. They require a longer growing season and more moisture.

CULTURE. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. The culture is the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering they will remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP or IMPROVED LONG ISLAND 90 Days

We consider this one of the best varieties both for table use and stock feeding. Roots grow to a large size, spherical, deep purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; small tap root, short neck. Flesh yellow, crisp, fine-grained, mild and sweet.



AMERICAN
PURPLE TOP

HERBS

For the Kitchen Garden and the formal, fragrant, old-time Herb Garden.

ANISE—Seeds flavor candy, pastries; aids digestion. Leaves used for garnishing or salads.

BASIL—Sweet-Leaves used for flavoring. Snuff, from the leaves is a headache remedy.

CARAWAY—Grown chiefly for the aromatic seeds. Used in baking and sauces.

DILL

Seeds are an ingredient used in preserving of pickles and other vegetables. Highly pungent flavor.

FENNEL

Sweet-Seeds are generally used for flavoring confections and medicine. Of aromatic odor.

HOREHOUND

Hardy, spreading perennial of strong aromatic odor. Leaves used for seasoning.

LAVENDER

Dried flowers impart a fragrance to linen. From the flowers, Lavender-Water is distilled. Very delicate odor.

MARJORAM—Sweet. Leaves are employed for salads and seasoning. A Potpurri ingredient.

SAGE

Dried leaves are used for stuffings and sauces.

SUMMER SAVORY—A seasoning for all dishes. Imparts a meat-like flavor to all dishes.

LAWN GRASS

Making a Good Lawn

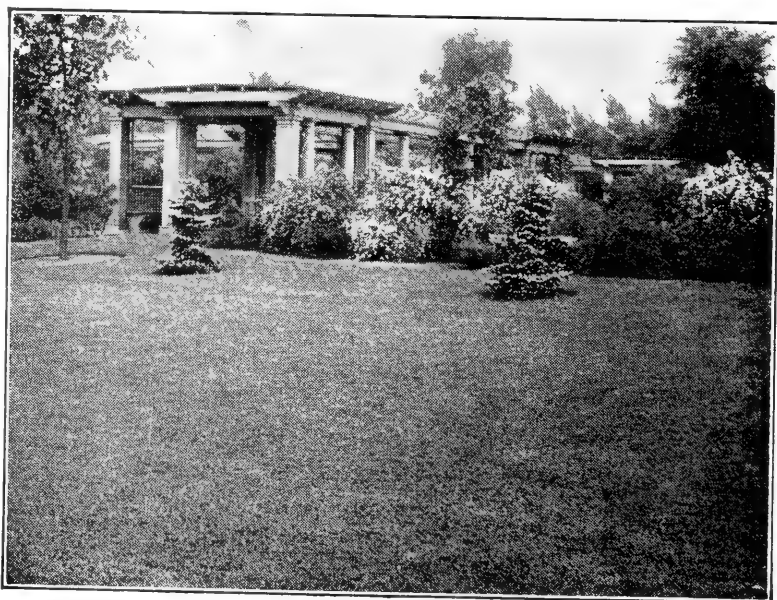
First have the ground spaded to a depth of six inches. Rake until the surface is pulverized and smooth, then roll to make sure there are no air pockets below the surface. In locations where the top soil has been removed, new soil should be applied or plenty of well rotted manure incorporated. Well fertilized soil will give that attractive dark green to the grass. A complete fertilizer—5-10-5 can be used with excellent results and we suggest using 3 to 4 lbs. for each 100 square feet of lawn. Fertilizer should be applied ahead of the surface raking.

After ground has been rolled, scatter the seed as evenly as possible at the rate of one pound for each 250 square feet, then rake the surface very lightly without bunching the earth. The most important factor in a good lawn is the seed and only first quality seed should be used. Remember when you start a lawn you are making a permanent investment. Seeding is best done early in spring or in autumn just ahead of the fall rains.

Old lawns can be greatly improved by reseeding and raking, using about one pound of seed to 600 square feet.

VELVET LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our Velvet mixture consists of exactly the right proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Wild White Clover. Nothing but the very best quality of solid re-cleaned seed is used in this mixture and it is as free from weeds as is possible.



SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our Shady Mixture contains seeds particularly adapted to quite dense shade, thoroughly blended to make a well balanced mixture.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

It has smaller leaves than White Dutch Clover, less profuse and later in flowering, more vigorous creeping habit and a true perennial. This is the type of clover found in English lawns. A good start with Kent Wild Clover can be secured by a seeding of 1 lb. to 5000 square feet. Useful in eliminating crab-grass.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

The white clover in general use for lawns. It is larger growing, earlier and flowers much heavier than Wild White Clover. Not truly a perennial in its habit of growth usually lasting only 2 to 3 years.

FARM FIELD SEEDS

We grow hundreds of acres of Field Seeds from specially selected stock seeds. If you need any Field Seeds, please write, stating quantity you expect to use and we will gladly send you description and quote you prices. Our list includes:

BARLEY, SPRING, two-rowed and six-rowed RAPE DWARF ESSEX

BUCKWHEAT

SORGHUM EARLY

CANADA FIELD PEAS

SOY BEANS

CORN Hybrid and Open Pollinated husking
and ensilage varieties

SUDAN GRASS

VETCH, SPRING

MILLET HUNGARIAN

VETCH, WINTER or HAIRY

MILLET JAPANESE

WHEAT, SPRING

OATS, Certified Canadian and U. S. Grown

FOR FALL SOWING

WINTER WHEAT, CERTIFIED GENESEE, CORNELL 595 (White) and YORKWIN (White).

GRASS SEEDS

We offer only domestic grown clover and alfalfa of the finest quality and are in a position to quote on large or small quantities. Our list includes:

ALFALFA

SWEET CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER

BROME GRASS SMOOTH

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

WILD WHITE CLOVER

ORCHARD GRASS

LADINO CLOVER

RED TOP

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

REED CANARY GRASS

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

TIMOTHY

TIMOTHY & ALSIKE MIXTURE

IMPORTED BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

PASTURE and HAY-MEADOW MIXTURES

We have listed above the Grass Seeds which we offer. All of our Grass Seeds are domestic Grown and Premium Grade. We use only first quality seeds in our Pasture and Hay-Meadow Mixtures. All of our Mixtures are selected for a particular soil condition or use. Please write telling us of your requirements and we will be pleased to send you complete analysis and prices.

Plant Gunson Hybrid Corn

DON'T GAMBLE YOUR CORN CROP

Select a Gunson Hybrid to Fit Your Needs

Following varieties are listed according to maturity.

GUNSON'S NORTHERN 22—85 days for grain—70 days for silage. Gunson's Northern 22 is one of the earliest grain hybrids. It matures as early as Wisconsin 240 and produces excellent yields in northern high altitude areas. Gunson's Northern 22 is easy to husk with mechanical pickers. It has good standability and is highly recommended for the short season areas. Gunson's Northern 22 like other Gunson Hybrids was developed and produced in Canada to suit northern growing conditions.

GUNSON 240—80 days for grain—65 days for ensilage. An early hybrid for areas with a short growing season. Good size flinty ear, deep kerneled, exceptionally small cob, high yielding, stalks medium in height and leafy. Will outyield standard varieties of flint corn.

GUNSON 275—85 days for grain—70 days for ensilage. Excellent early hybrid, with exceptionally long kernels for an early corn. Will outyield both flint and early open-pollinated varieties.

GUNSON 335 RED HYBRID—95 days for grain—80 days for ensilage. High production of dry grain or green weight per acre makes this corn most outstanding. GUNSON 335 RED HYBRID has a place on every farm where good corn is demanded.

GUNSON 355—95 days for grain—75 days for ensilage. A hardy vigorous fast growing hybrid with strong, leafy stalks and well-shaped ears. Earlier than Cornell 34-53. 355 has produced yields of 90 to 100 bushels per acre.

GUNSON H- 300—105 days for grain—90 days for ensilage. This variety is by far the best we have on our list, having long well filled ears with deep kernel. Stalks are tall with leaves from ground to tassel. This corn embodies four outstanding features: STANDS UP, GROWS CORN—NOT COB, MAKES SUPER SILAGE, and IS ADAPTED TO NORTHERN CONDITIONS.

GUNSON 29-3—90 days for ensilage. Tall, leafy, with good size ears and medium size kernels. Dented, reddish yellow with light yellow cap. Deep vigorous roots make it drouth and wind resistant. Also very resistant to rust and wilt. Well adapted to all parts of New York, New England, Michigan, Minnesota and similar sections for ensilage purposes.

CABBAGE

DANISH BALLHEAD

HOLLANDER TYPE

MEDIUM SIZED HEAD, EXCELLENT for SHIPPING and STORAGE



Field of our Danish Ballhead-Hollander type cabbage.

Note uniformity and trueness to type.

See Description on Page 9

CABBAGE — EMPIRE DANISH

A NEW yellows resistant Danish

See Description Page 8

My last year's experience with the Glade Tomato proved it to be superior to Rutgers in every way. Big fine bush, heavy bearer and fruit very fine for green pack or ripers.

GEORGE GOBLET, Mt. Pleasant, So. Car.

VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART

| Variety | Seed required for 50 ft. of row | Seed required to sow an acre | Seed required to produce a given no. of plants | Distance between rows inches | Distance apart in row inches | Depth of planting inches |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Asparagus..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 lbs. | 1 oz. to 700 | 14 to 24 | 3 to 6 | 1 |
| Beans, Bush..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 60 to 75 lbs. | | 24 to 32 | 2 to 3 | 1 |
| Beans, Pole..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 30 to 35 lbs. | | 40 to 48 | 6 to 8 | 1 |
| Beet..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 to 8 lbs. | | 14 to 24 | 1 to 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 |
| Beet, Mangel.... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | | 18 to 30 | 2 to 6 | 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Broccoli..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 3 oz. | 1 oz. to 3000 | 20 to 36 | 16 to 22 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 |
| Brussels Sprouts. | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 3 oz. | 1 oz. to 3000 | 20 to 36 | 16 to 22 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cabbage..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. to 2000 | 24 to 36 | 14 to 24 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cardoon..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 5 oz. | | 20 to 32 | 20 to 30 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 |
| Carrot..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | | 16 to 24 | 1 to 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cauliflower..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 5 oz. | 1 oz. to 4000 | 24 to 30 | 20 to 24 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Celery..... | $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. | 5 oz. | 1 oz. to 8000 | 24 to 40 | 4 to 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chicory..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 5 lbs. | | 20 to 36 | 2 to 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 |
| Collards..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. to 2500 | 24 to 30 | 14 to 18 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn, Pop..... | 3 oz. | 4 to 6 lbs. | | 30 to 48 | 6 to 8 | 2 |
| Corn, Sweet..... | 3 oz. | 6 to 8 lbs. | | 30 to 48 | 5 to 6 | 2 |
| Cucumber..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | | 48 to 60 | 36 to 48 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dill..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 5 lbs. | | 20 to 36 | 4 to 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Egg Plant..... | | 6 to 8 oz. | 1 oz. to 2000 | 24 to 30 | 18 to 24 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Endive..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | | 18 to 24 | 8 to 12 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fennel..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | | 24 to 32 | 5 to 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kale..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | | 24 to 32 | 18 to 22 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kohl Rabi..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | | 14 to 24 | 4 to 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Leek..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 lbs. | | 14 to 24 | 2 to 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lettuce..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | | 12 to 18 | 4 to 8 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Melon, Musk.... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | | 70 to 80 | 48 to 60 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Melon, Water... | 1 oz. | 4 lbs. | | 90 to 100 | 72 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mustard..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 4 lbs. | | 14 to 24 | 4 to 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Okra..... | 1 oz. | 8 to 10 lbs. | | 24 to 40 | 18 to 24 | 1 to 2 |
| Onion..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | | 18 to 24 | 3 to 4 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Onion (for sets).. | | 50 to 80 lbs. | | 12 to 14 | Not thinned | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parsnip..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | | 18 to 24 | 3 to 4 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parsley..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | | 12 to 20 | 4 to 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Peas..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 100 to 180 lbs. | | 24 to 36 | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Pepper..... | $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. | 1 to 2 lbs. | 1 oz. to 1000 | 20 to 30 | 18 to 20 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pumpkin..... | 1 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | | 95 to 110 | 60 to 80 | 1 |
| Radish..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 8 to 10 lbs. | | 12 to 18 | 1 to 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ruta Baga..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 2 to 4 lbs. | | 18 to 24 | 4 to 7 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sage..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | | 20 to 24 | 6 to 10 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salsify..... | 1 oz. | 7 to 8 lbs. | | 20 to 24 | 2 to 3 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Spinach..... | 1 oz. | 10 to 14 lbs. | | 14 to 18 | 3 to 5 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Squash, Bush.... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 3 to 5 lbs. | | 42 to 48 | 42 to 48 | 1 |
| Squash, Vining.. | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 3 lbs. | | 70 to 90 | 60 to 90 | 1 |
| Tomato..... | | 2 to 4 oz. | 1 oz. to 2000 | 40 to 60 | 36 to 40 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Turnip..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 2 lbs. | | 12 to 20 | 2 to 4 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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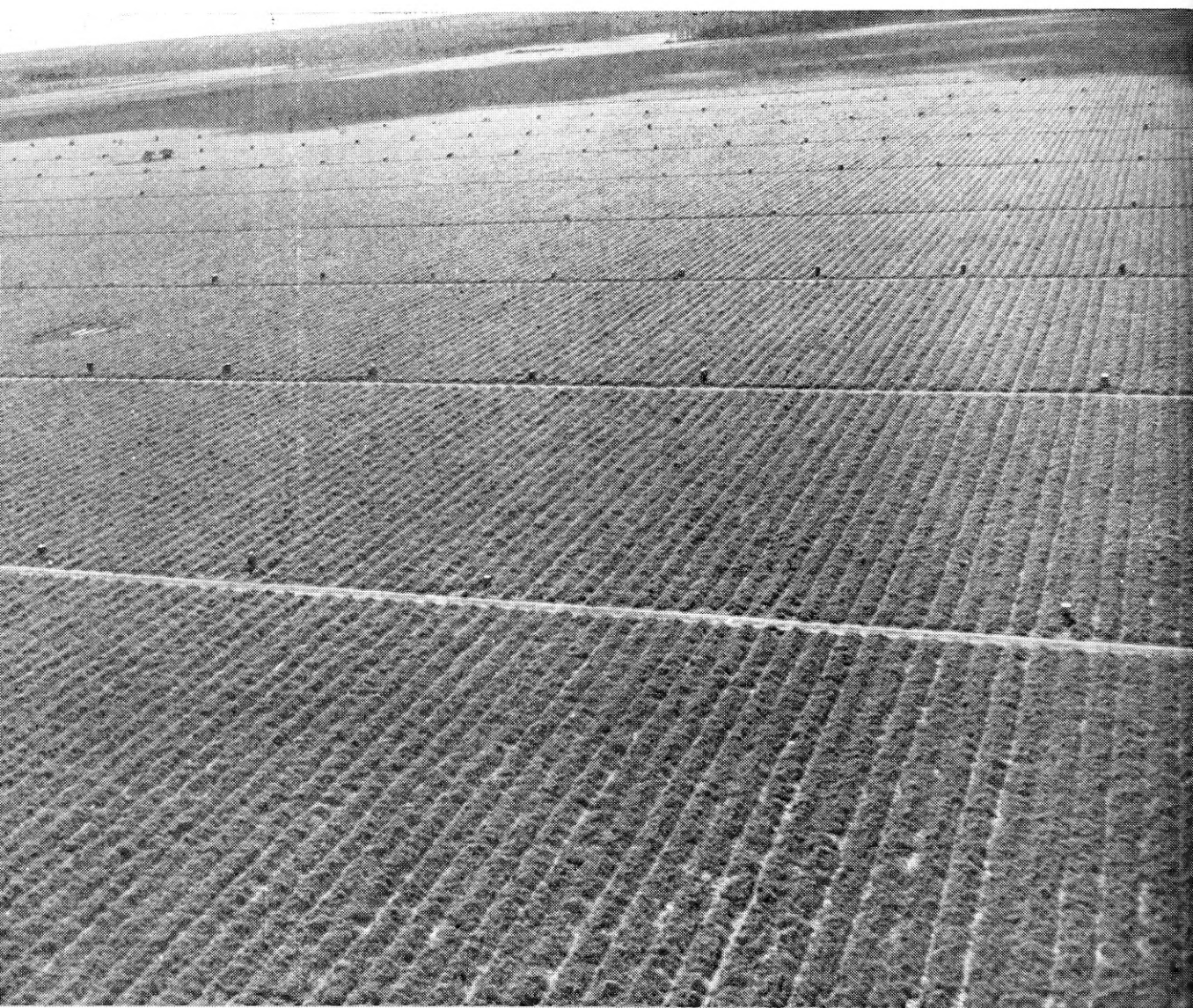
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